THE
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the
Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are
accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according
to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth,
and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as
wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,
Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. XI.

> "Not a tree,
> "A plant, a leaf, a bloſſom, but contains
> "A folio volume. We may read and read,
> "And read again, and ſtill find ſomething new,
> "Something to pleaſe, and ſomething to inſtruct."
>
> THE VILLAGE CURATE.

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N°. 361

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LYCIUM JAPONICUM. JAPANESE BOXTHORN.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubuloſa, ſauce clauſa filamentorum barba. *Bacca* 2-locularis polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCIUM *japonicum* inerme, foliis ovatis nervoſis planis, floribus ſeſſilibus. *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p.* 93. *tab.* 17. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 228. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 256.
LYCIUM *fœtidum. Linn. Suppl.* 150.
LYCIUM *indicum. Retz. Obſ.* 2. *p.* 12. *n.* 21.
LIGUSTRO affinis, frutex baccifer fœtens, Buxi facie—Come Gommi, Mantees. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. p.* 780.
BUCHOZIA *coproſmoides. L'Herit. Monograph.*

White flowers repreſented on white paper, make a poor figure, eſpecially if ſmall; our delineation, therefore, as we have too frequently to lament, does not do juſtice to the original, which forms a neat thick buſh of humble growth, and in the autumn produces numerous white flowers, ſomewhat like thoſe of Jaſmine, but without ſcent, as is the whole plant if not bruiſed; but if you ſtrongly ſqueeze a flower-bud, or the top of a young ſhoot, betwixt your thumb and finger, you will perceive a ſmell highly diſguſting, which KÆMPFER likens to that of human ordure: Profeſſor RETZIUS, who has minutely deſcribed this plant in his *Obſ. Bot.* denies the exiſtence of this ſmell*, and thus very unjuſtly impeaches the veracity of the learned and accurate KÆMPFER: Profeſſor THUNBERG

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* Quæ de odore ſtercoris refert KÆMPFER ſalſa eſſe in Horto Hafnienſi obſervavi, et ad ſingularem Botaniciſque ignotam arborem a Batavis Strunthout dictam referri debere monuit amiciſſimus THUNBERG.

appears

appears to have countenanced him in this idea, *vid.* note; we cannot account for this error in Prof. RETZIUS, diſtinguiſhed for the excellence of his botanical obſervations, but by ſuppoſing that he ſmelt to the old leaves of the Lycium, which, if ever ſo ſtrongly bruiſed, emit little or no ſcent: an odour ſimilar to that of the preſent plant is excited in the *Dracocephalum Sibiricum* on the ſlighteſt touch, and the roots of ſeveral ſpecies of *Mimoſa* are equally offenſive.

KÆMPFER, who found this plant not only wild, but cultivated in Japan, obſerved the flowers to vary in the number of their ſegments, which they do here: THUNBERG obſerved it with double flowers, a variety now not uncommon in the collections about London; he remarked alſo hedges made of it, and what is very remarkable, he ſays, the plant produces no fruit, *fructus non producit;* KÆMPFER muſt have found it in fruit, or he would not have called it *baccifer;* Mr. HAXTON, when in the ſuit of the late embaſſy to china, found it cultivated by the Chineſe, in the open ground and in pots.

It was introduced here in 1787, by Monſ. CELS*, is uſually kept in the greenhouſe, and is readily enough increaſed by cuttings.

Many of the Japaneſe plants being as hardy as our own natives, we recommend it to be tried in the open ground.

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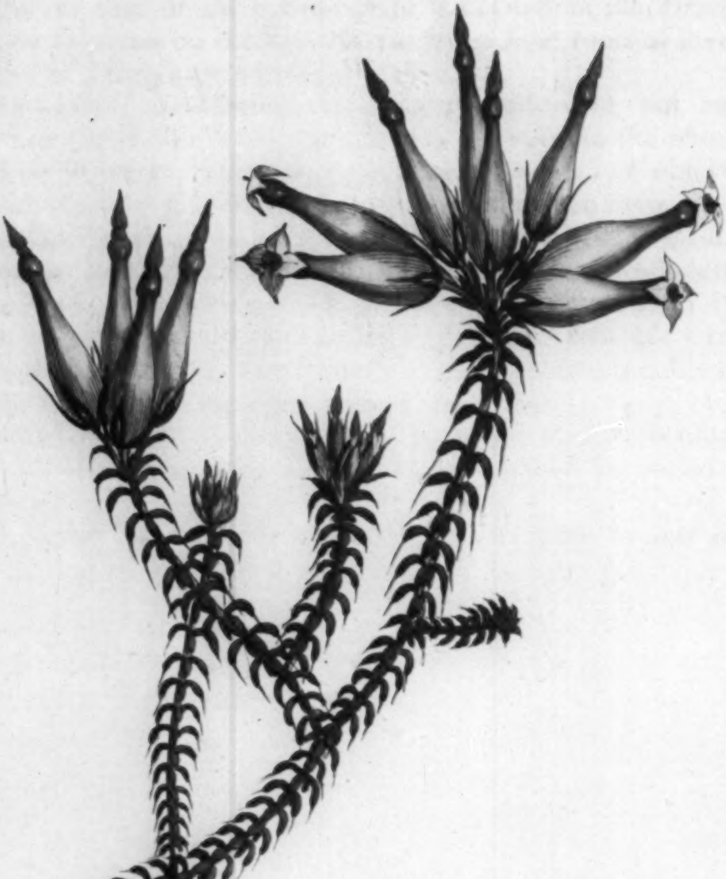
* Ait. Kew.

N° 362



Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Feb. 1. 1797.

ERICA RETORTA. RECURVED HEATH.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſérta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis ariſtatis recurvis, pedunculis bracteatis, floribus ampullaceis viſcoſis, ſtylo exſerto, laciniis corollæ acutis.

ERICA *retorta* antheris ſubcriſtatis, foliis quaternis recurvis, corollis ovato-oblongis, ſtylo mediocri. *Linn. Suppl. Plant. p.* 220.

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis ovatis ſerrulatis ſquarroſis, floribus umbellatis viſcoſis. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 75.

ERICA *retorta. Mont. Act. holm. ann.* 1774. *p.* 297. *t.* 7.

No one can view the preſent ſpecies of *Erica,* without perceiving a manifeſt ſimilarity betwixt it and the *ampullacea* already figured; the flowers of each are ſimilar in form, and not very different in ſize and colour; in the *retorta* the ſtripes of the *ampullacea* are wanting, the bloſſoms of both are highly viſcous, the ſegments of the corolla are more pointed in the *retorta,* the bracteæ in the *ampullacea* are larger, more numerous, and more highly coloured; in the foliage the two plants differ very obviouſly, the leaves of the *retorta* being all of them recurved, or bent back, whence its name; each of them is alſo terminated by a long awn or ſpine: viewed with a magnifying glaſs, they appear edged with hairs; but ſurely theſe are not ſufficiently ſtrong to juſtify THUNBERG's term of *ſerrulatis.*

The flowers when they begin to blow, which is at different periods of the ſummer, uſually about Auguſt, grow four together; theſe, as they advance, make way for four others, in their

their centre, and theſe again for others; ſo that in large ſpecimens, a bunch of flowers will ſometimes conſiſt of twenty or more bloſſoms: previous to their expanſion they are beautiful in the extreme, the body of the corolla is then almoſt white, the bulbous part at its ſummit a deep crimſon, terminated by a little flame-like point, inclining more to a ſcarlet, which expands into four acute ſegments.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerſmith; we afterwards ſaw at Mr. WILLIAMS's, Turnham-Green, a variety with larger flowers, and leaves more cloſely imbricated.

This ſpecies has long ſince been deſcribed by MONTI, in the Swediſh Tranſactions, and more lately in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, who makes it a native of the Cape on the authority of Profeſſor THUNBERG.

To this country it has been introduced ſince the publication of the *Hort. Kew.*

Like the *ampullacea,* it is at preſent ſcarcely to be had for any price, being rare, and difficult to increaſe by cuttings.

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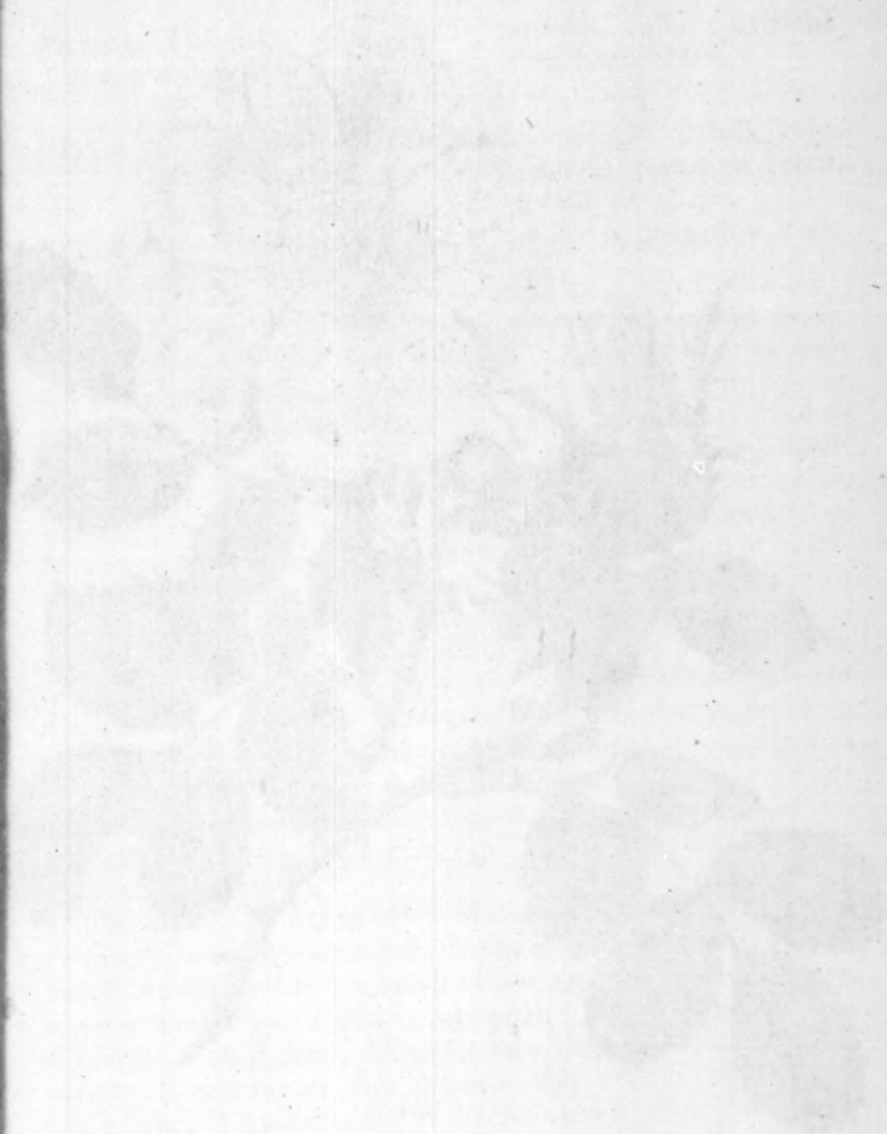

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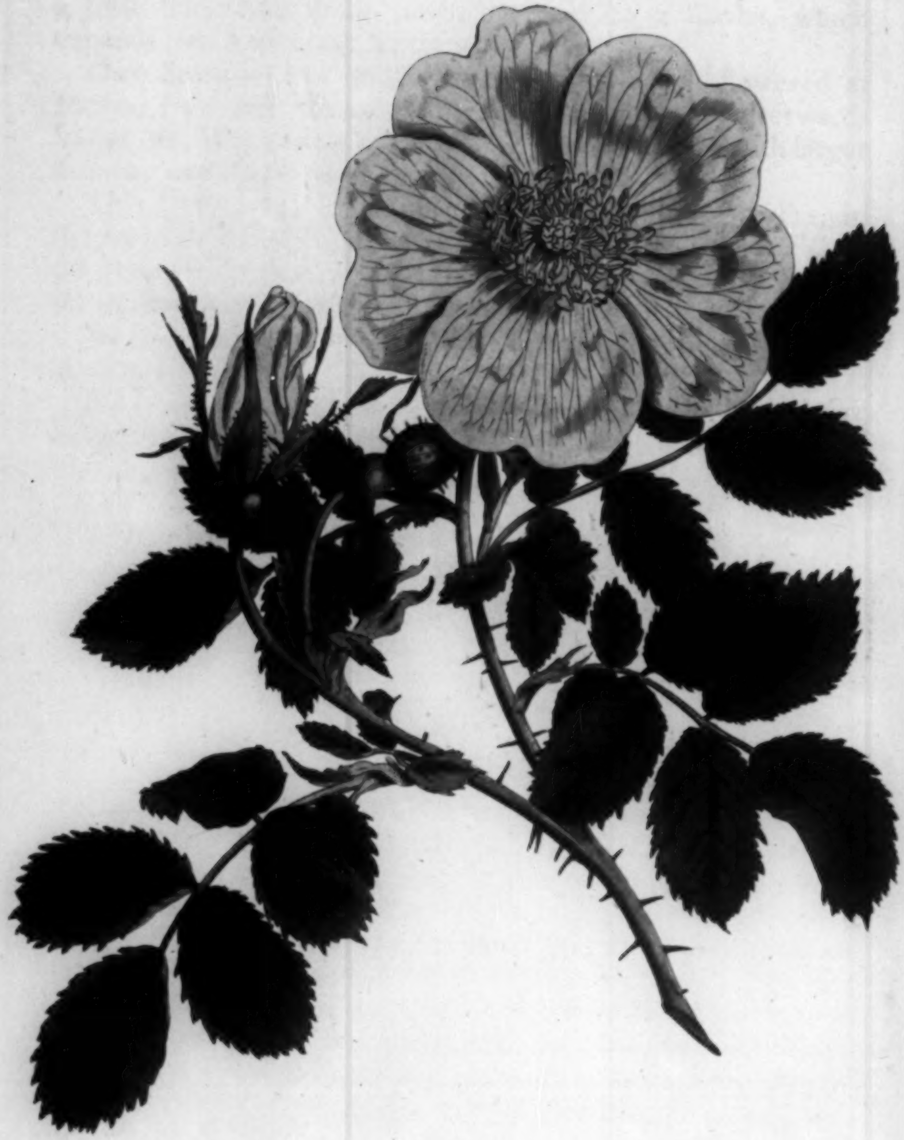


Pub. by W. Curtis S^t Geo. Creſcent Feb. 1. 1797

ROSA LUTEA. AUSTRIAN ROSE.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnoſus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hiſpida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *lutea* germinibus globoſis pedunculiſque glabris, calycibus petioliſque ſpinuloſis, aculeis ramorum rectis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 201. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

ROSA *lutea* ſimplex. *Bauh. Pin.* 483. The ſingle yellow Roſe. *Park. Parad. p.* 417.

Prof. Jacquin has given us a monograph on the genus *Oxalis,* which he has executed highly to his honour; we wiſh ſome Botaniſt of equal abilities would do the ſame by the genus *Roſa,* many of the ſpecies of which are ſtill involved in great obſcurity: Mr. Aiton, in the *Hort. Kew.* has taken much pains to elucidate many of them, and this one in particular, which he calls *lutea,* a name it had previouſly obtained from Miller, and ſeveral older Botaniſts; we wiſh he had been leſs complaiſant on this occaſion, and given to it and the *ſulphurea* (which he calls the double yellow roſe) epithets more diſcriminative; hitherto the *lutea* has not been found that we know of in a double ſtate, it poſſibly may at ſome future time; in that caſe, the *lutea* and *ſulphurea* will both have the ſame name:—to prevent confuſion, we have thought it expedient to call the *lutea* the Auſtrian Roſe, and the *ſulphurea* may be denominated the Levant Roſe:—we are aware that names of this ſort are not of the beſt kind, and only to be adopted under certain circumſtances.

This ſpecies is found wild in Auſtria, and other parts of Germany; was cultivated in this country in the time of Gerard and Parkinson: it is a ſhrub of low growth, flowers in July, is very hardy, and readily propagated; authors differ as to the ſcent of its flowers, Miller ſays they have none, others very little, and others that the little they have is very unpleaſant; hence it has been called by Allioni, *Roſa fœtida;* in point of colour, they are ſubject to great variation; the red and yellow Auſtrian Roſe is conſidered by Mr. Aiton as its principal variety: it is our intention to give a figure of this very ſhewy plant in ſome future number of the Magazine, when we hope further to elucidate the ſubject by ſome practical obſervations.

ROSA LUTEA. AUSTRIAN ROSE.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

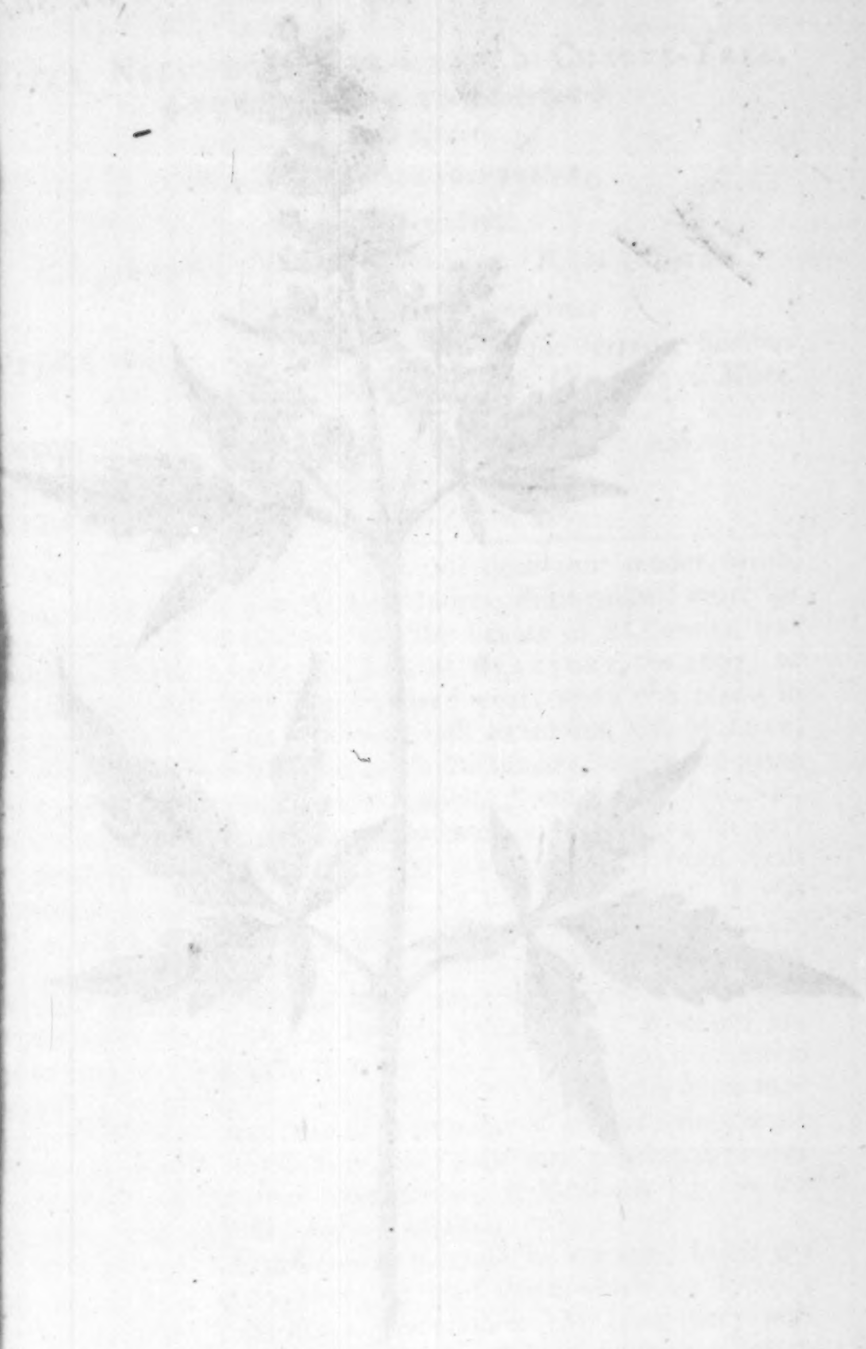
Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *lutea* germinibus globosis pedunculisque glabris, calycinis petiolisque spinulosis, aculeis ramorum rectis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 203. Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

ROSA *lutea simplex. Bauh. Pin.* 483. The single yellow Rose. *Park. Parad.* 419.

Prof. JACQUIN has given us a monograph on the genus Oxalis, which he has executed highly to his honour; we wish some Botanist of equal abilities would do the same by the genus Rosa, many of the species of which are still involved in great obscurity; Mr. AITON, in the Hortus Kewensis, has taken pains to elucidate many of them, [illegible] which he calls *lutea*, a name it had previously obtained from MILLER, and several other botanists [illegible] certain circumstances.

This species is found wild in Austria, [illegible] Germany; was cultivated in this country [illegible] and PARKINSON: it is a shrub of [illegible] is very hardy and readily propagated [illegible] the least of its flowers, MILLER [illegible] very little, and [illegible] hence it has been called [illegible] point of colour [illegible] and yellow Austrian Rose is [illegible] principal variety [illegible] very showy plant in some future number of [illegible] which we have [illegible]



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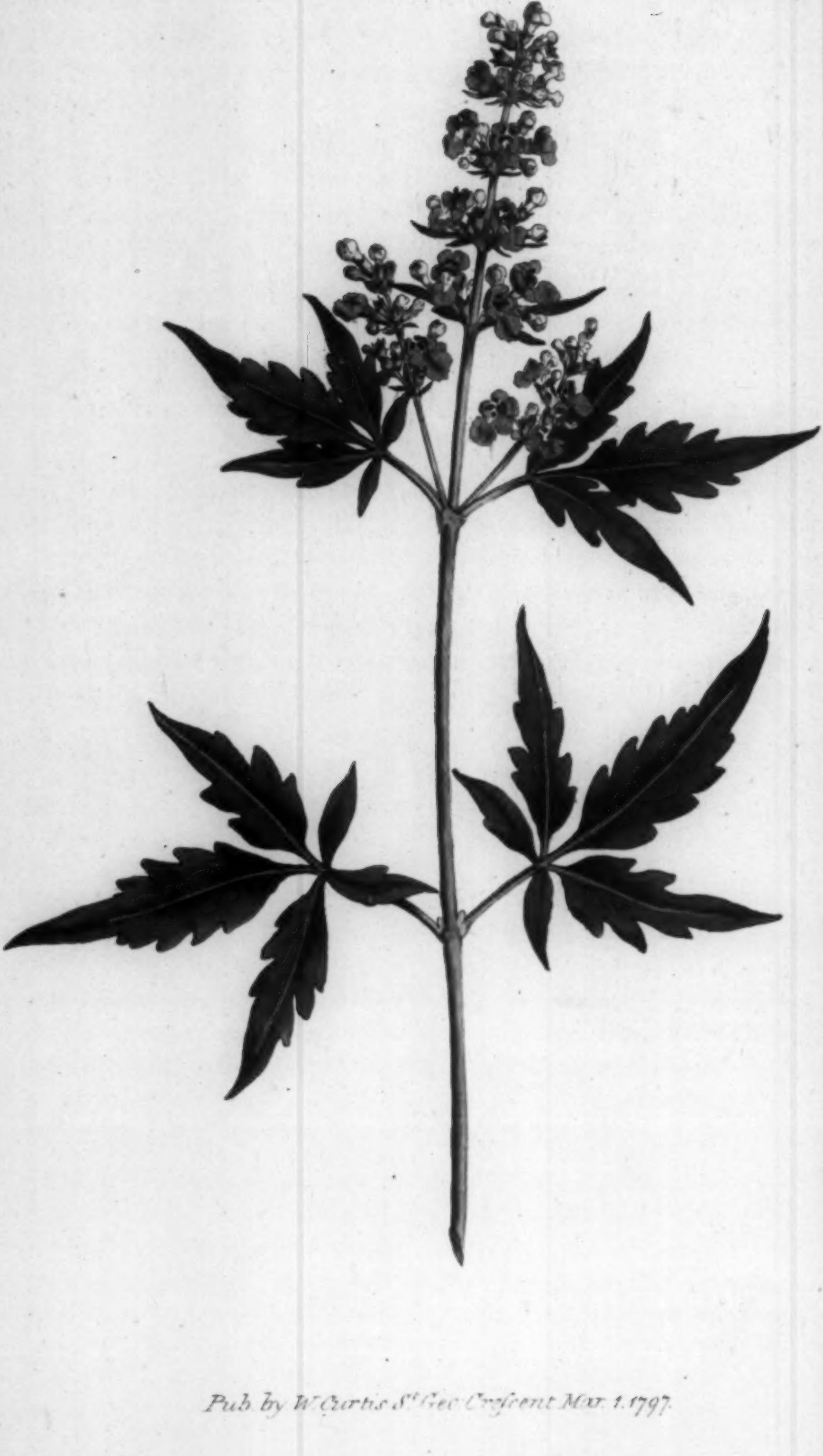

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VITEX NEGUNDO. FIVE-LEAVED CHASTE-TREE.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 6-fidus. *Bacca* 4-ſperma.

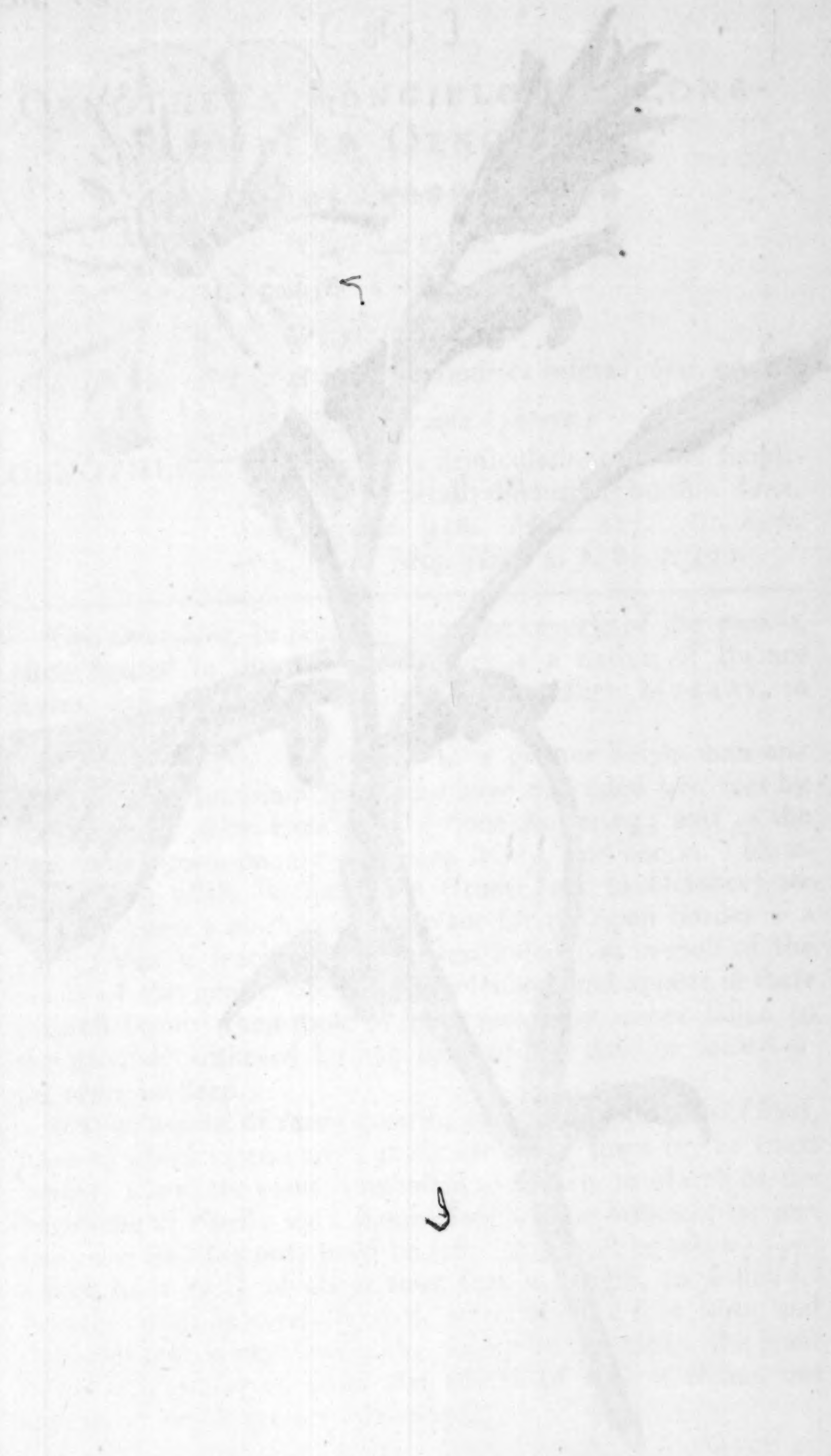
Specific Character and Synonyms.

VITEX *Negundo* foliis quinatis ternatiſque ſerratis, floribus racemoſo paniculatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 579. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 365.
VITEX trifolia minor indica. *Pluk. Alm.* 390. *t.* 206.
NEGUNDO arbor mas. *Bauh Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 189.
VITEX *chinenſis. Miller's Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.*

Mr. AITON informs us*, that this deciduous tender ſhrub, a native of China and the Eaſt-Indies, diſtinguiſhed more for the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers, was cultivated here by the Ducheſs of BEAUFORT, in 1697, at this preſent time juſt one hundred years ago; the plants ſo cultivated in all probability were loſt, as we find Mr. MILLER, in deſcribing the ſame plant in his Dictionary, under the name of *chinenſis*, thus to expreſs himſelf, "the fourth ſort, viz. "*chinenſis*, has been lately introduced into the Engliſh gar-"dens from Paris, where the plants were raiſed from ſeeds "which were ſent from China by the miſſionaries. I was "favoured with ſome young plants, by Monſ. RICHARD, "gardener to the king, at Verſailles. The two ſorts with "white and blue flowers have ſucceeded in the Chelſea gar-"den, but that with red flowers miſcarried." It would appear from this account, that the *Vitex Negundo* was a common object of ornamental culture amongſt the Chineſe, ſince they poſſeſſed ſo many varieties of it in point of colour; the purple flowered one is, we believe, the only ſort cultivated in our nurſeries, and that not commonly; it bloſſoms late in the ſummer, and poſſeſſes ſome fragrance.

The plant is not difficult to increaſe by cuttings, being too tender to bear our winters, at leaſt thoſe which are ſevere; it is commonly kept in the greenhouſe. MILLER very pertinently remarks, "that the plants are late in putting out leaves "in the ſpring, and before theſe appear, they have ſo much the "appearance of dead plants, that they have been turned out "of the pots by ſome, ſuppoſing they were ſo."

* Hort. Kew.



N° 365

Pub. by W. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 1797.

OENOTHERA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED OENOTHERA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *longiflora* foliis denticulatis, caulibus ſimplicibus piloſis, petalis diſtantibus bilobis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab.* 358. *Mant.* 227. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 3. *Jacq. Hort.* 2. *p.* 81. *t.* 172.

This *Oenothera*, in point of ſize, the reverſe of the *pumila*, lately figured in this work (*pl.* 355) is a native of Buenos Ayres, and was introduced by the Chevalier MURRAY, in 1776*.

We have ſeen this plant grow to a greater height than any other ſpecies, luxuriant ſpecimens have exceeded five feet by the time that they have nearly done flowering; and as the flowers are uncommonly large and ſhewy, and continue blowing a long while in ſucceſſion (from July to October) we ſcarcely know a more deſirable plant for the open border of a garden that is ſpacious; the flowers indeed, as in moſt of the plants of this genus, open in the evening, and appear in their greateſt beauty when thoſe of other plants are either fallen to the ground, withered by the heat of the day, or folded in the arms of ſleep.

It is an annual of ready growth, and very productive of ſeed, ſome of which ripen early; theſe are to be ſown in the open border, where the plant is intended to flower, in March or the beginning of April; as a ſingle plant will be ſufficient for one ſpot, one ſeedling only need be left; care muſt be taken to put a ſtick to it early of about four feet in length, to which its branches muſt be carefully tied, when about a foot long, and this is all that is neceſſary to be done; by this means the plant is not only preſerved from the effects of violent winds, but appears to much greater advantage.

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* Ait. Kew.

OENOTHERA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED OENOTHERA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Caps.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *longiflora* foliis denticulatis, caulibus simplicibus, petalis [illegible] lobis. *Linn.* [illegible] *Hort. Kew.* v. 2. p. [illegible] p. 81. t. 172.

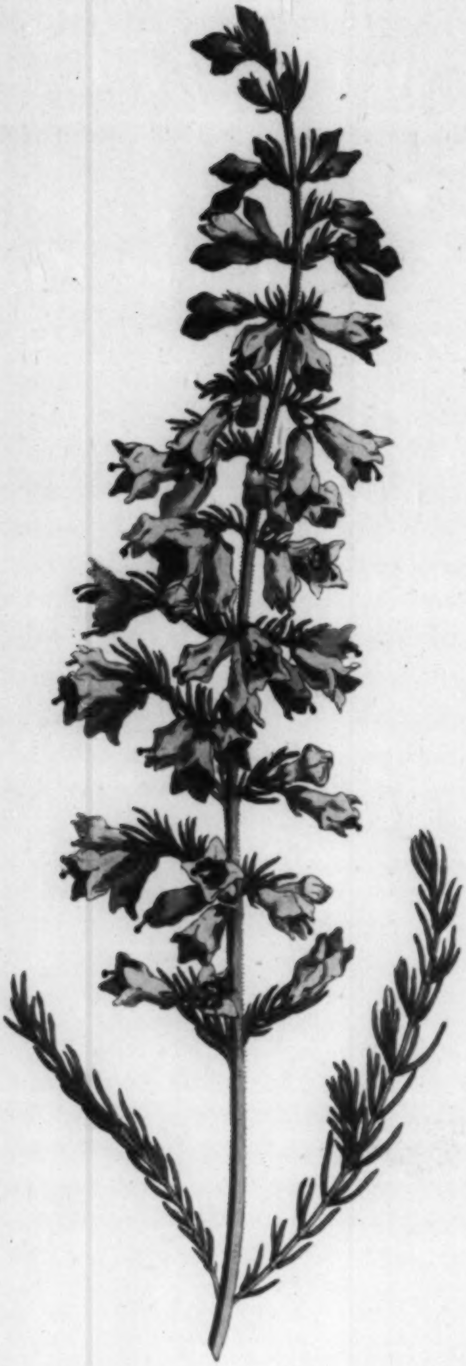
This Oenothera, in general [illegible] the reverse of the pumila, lately figured in this work (pl. [illegible]) is a native of Buenos Ayres, and was [illegible] by the Chevalier [illegible], in [illegible].

We have seen this plant grow to a greater height than any other species, luxuriant specimens have exceeded five feet by the time that they have nearly done flowering: and as the flowers are uncommonly large and showy, and continue blowing a long while in succession (from July to October) we [illegible] a more [illegible] plant for the open border of a [illegible] that is [illegible] the flowers indeed, as in most of the species of the genus, open in the evening, and appear in their greatest beauty when those of other plants are either fallen to the ground, withered by the heat of the day, or folded in the arms of sleep.

It is an annual of ready growth, [illegible] of red, [illegible] of which [illegible] sown in the open border [illegible] in March or the beginning of April, [illegible] will be sufficient for one [illegible] care must be taken to put a stick of about four feet in length, to which its [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

N°. 366



Pub. by W Curtis St Geo: Creſcent Mar. 1. 1797

ERICA PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL HEATH.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertuſæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *pyramidalis* antheris muticis incluſis, corollis infundibuliformibus quaternis, ſtylo ſubexſerto, foliis quaternis pubeſcentibus. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 491. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 624.

We preſent to our readers another Heath, a native of the Cape, introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1787, and now to be found in moſt of the collections of greenhouſe plants in the neighbourhood of London.

It is a very ornamental ſpecies, both in regard to its mode of growth, as well as to the vaſt profuſion of flowers with which its branches are covered; the form of theſe is very characteriſtic, and their colour, when air and ſun are freely admitted to them, ſufficiently brilliant.

It continues to bloſſom from September to March or April; in point of height, it is to be ranked among thoſe of a middling ſize.

When young it is more apt to go off than many others; is raiſed from cuttings in the uſual way.

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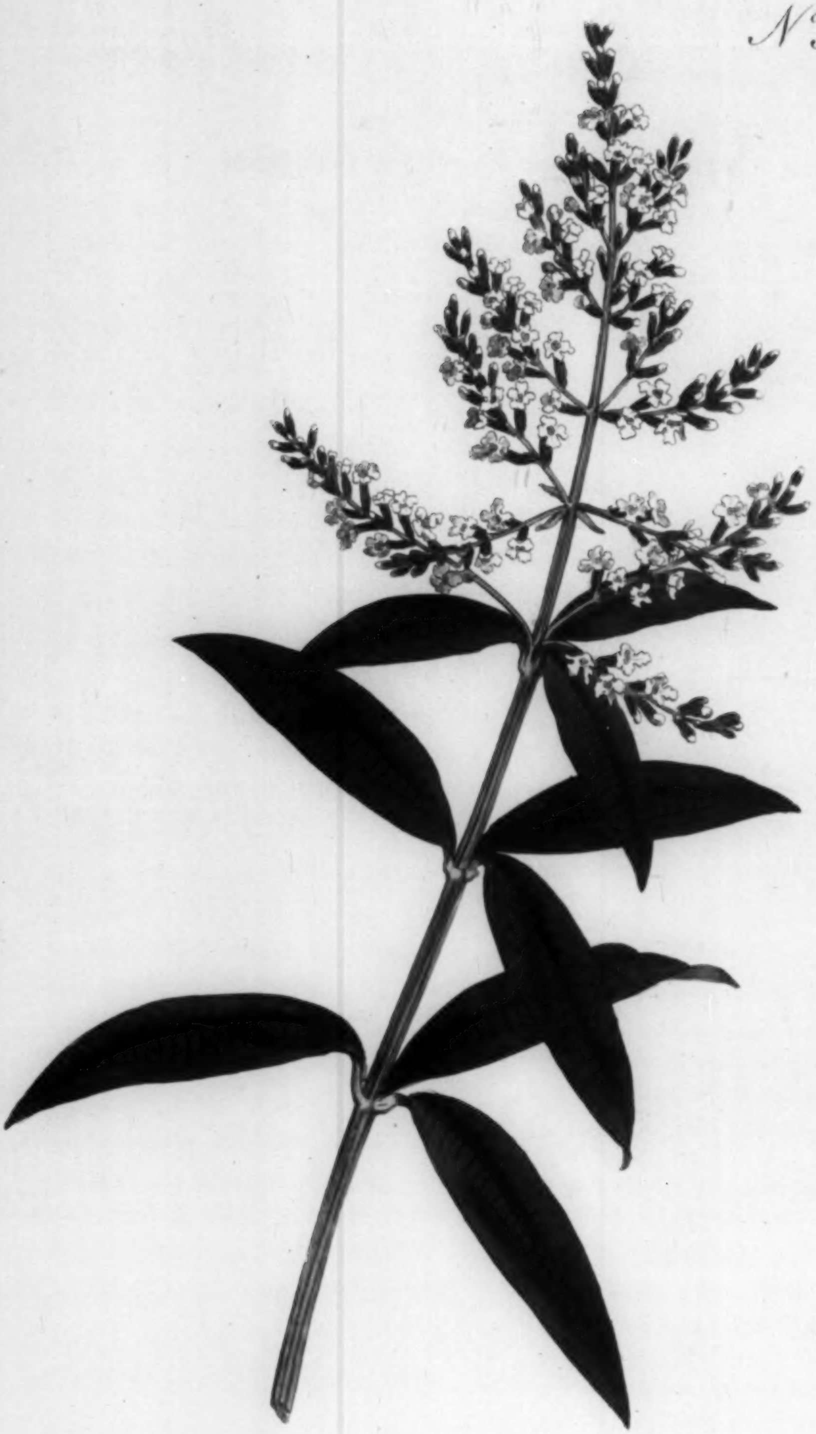


Pub. by W. Curtis S^t. Geo. Creſcent Apr. 1. 1797.

VERBENA TRIPHYLLA. THREE-LEAVED VERVAIN.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, ſubæqualis, curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Sem.* 2. *ſ.* 4. nuda. (*Stam.* 2. *ſ.* 4.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBENA *triphylla* tetrandra, floribus paniculatis, foliis ternis, caule fruticoſo. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. p.* 21. *t.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 480.

ALOYSIA *citrodora. Ort. et Pal. diſſ. MSS.*

We learn from Monſ. L'HERITIER, who has figured and deſcribed this plant, in his work above referred to, that it is a native of South-America, from whence it had been tranſmitted to Spain, in the gardens of which it was cultivated in the open borders; Prof. ORTEGA, of Madrid, ſent both plants and ſeeds of it to Monſ. L'HERITIER at Paris, where Dr. SIBTHORP obtained it, on his return from Greece, and introduced it here in 1784.

Profeſſors ORTEGA and PALAU firſt deſcribed this plant, and named it *Aloyſia citrodora*, Monſ. L'HERITIER found it to be a *Verbena*, and gave it the trivial name of *triphylla.*

The leaves (or any part of the plant) when bruiſed, give out a moſt delightful fragrance; on this account, it is a moſt valuable acquiſition to our gardens: it forms a ſhrub of a conſiderable ſize; the leaves, as far as we have noticed, always grow three together; the veins on each ſide of the midrib run parallel to each other; the flowers are ſmall, nearly white, forming a panicle, which, as far as our obſervation has extended (and we have examined many luxuriant ſpecimens) is never branched in the manner repreſented in L'HERITIER's figure; they are produced during moſt of the ſummer and autumnal months.

This ſhrub, being eaſily propagated by cuttings, is now become common in the neighbourhood of London, where it is treated as a greenhouſe plant; in ſome parts of this iſland, eſpecially near the ſea, where the winter loſes much of its ſeverity, it would, in all probability, ſucceed very well in the open border.

VERBENA TRIPHYLLA. THREE-LEAVED VERVAIN.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, inæqualis, curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Semina* 2 ſ. 4 nuda. (*Stam.* 2 ſ. 4.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBENA *triphylla* tetrandra, floribus paniculatis, foliis ternis, caule fruticoſo. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. p.* 21. *t.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 286.

ALOYSIA citriodora. *Ortega et Palau MSS.*

We learn from Monſ. L'Heritier, who has figured and deſcribed this plant, in his work above-mentioned, that it is a native of South-America, from whence it had been tranſplanted to Spain, in the gardens of which it was cultivated in the open borders. Prof. Ortega, of Madrid, ſent both plants and ſeeds of it to Monſ. L'Heritier at Paris, whence Dr. Sibthorp obtained it, on his return from Greece, and introduced it here in 1784.

Profeſſors Ortega and Palau firſt deſcribed this plant, and named it *Aloyſia citriodora*, Monſ. L'Heritier found it to be a *Verbena*, and gave it the trivial name of *triphylla*.

The leaves (the only part of the plant) when bruiſed, give out a moſt delightful fragrance, which renders it a moſt valuable acquiſition to our greenhouſe; [illegible] fire; the leaves, as far as we have obſerved, always grow three together; the veins on each ſide of the midrib run parallel to each other; the flowers are ſmall, nearly white, forming a panicle, which, as far as our obſervation has extended (and we have examined many luxuriant ſpecimens) is never branched in the manner repreſented in L'Heritier's figure; they are produced during moſt of the ſummer and autumnal months.

This ſhrub, being eaſily propagated by cuttings, is now become common in the neighbourhood of London, where it is treated as a greenhouſe plant; in ſome parts of this iſland, eſpecially near the ſea, where the winters are leſs ſevere, it [illegible] very well in the open border.

Nº 368

Pub. by W Curtis St Geo Creſcent Apr 1 1797.

ANTIRRHINUM VISCOSUM. CLAMMY TOAD-FLAX.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* baſis deorſum prominens nectarifera. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *viſcoſum* foliis caulinis linearibus alternis, radicalibus lanceolatis quaternis, calycibus villoſis, cauli approximatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 855. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 556. *Amœn. Acad. v.* 4. *p.* 319. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 334. *Syn. Arag. p.* 80.

ANTIRRHINUM *hirtum* foliis lanceolatis hirtis, floribus ſpicatis, foliolo calicino ſupremo maximo. *Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent.* 1. *t.* 30.

The plant here figured, the *Antirrhinum viſcoſum* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Spain, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1786, by Monſ. THOUIN*.

It grows to about the ſame height as the *Antirrh. ſparteum*, figured *Pl.* 200, has a ſtouter and more upright ſtem, covered with more numerous hairs; its flowers are larger than thoſe of the *ſparteum*, more particoloured, and have a greater affinity to thoſe of our common Toad-flax; in their form we may trace ſomething of the ſimilitude of a bird's head, the calyx is remarkable as to the form of its leaves, and accords ſo well with that of Prof. JACQUIN's *Antirrh. hirtum*, deſcribed in GMELIN's *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *p.* 931, that we ſtrongly ſuſpect it to be the ſame plant.

It is an annual of ready growth, and flowers in July.

Its ſeeds ſhould be ſown about the beginning of April, in ſmall patches, on the borders where the plants are intended to remain; when the ſeedlings come up, they ſhould be thinned, and left at the diſtance of two or three inches from each other.

---

* Ait. Kew.

ANTIRRHINUM VISCOSUM. CLAMMY TOAD-FLAX.

* * *

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *viscosum* foliis caulinis linearibus alternis, radicalibus subrotundis quaternis, calycibus villosis, caule approximatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 859. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murray p.* 556. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 319. [illegible] *v.* 2. *p.* 341. [illegible] *p.* 50.

ANTIRRHINUM *hirtum* foliis lanceolatis hirtis, floribus spicatis, foliolo calycino supremo maximo. *Jacq.* [illegible] *t.* 53.

The plant here figured, the *Antirrhinum viscosum* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Spain, and was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, in 1780, by Mons. THOUIN*.

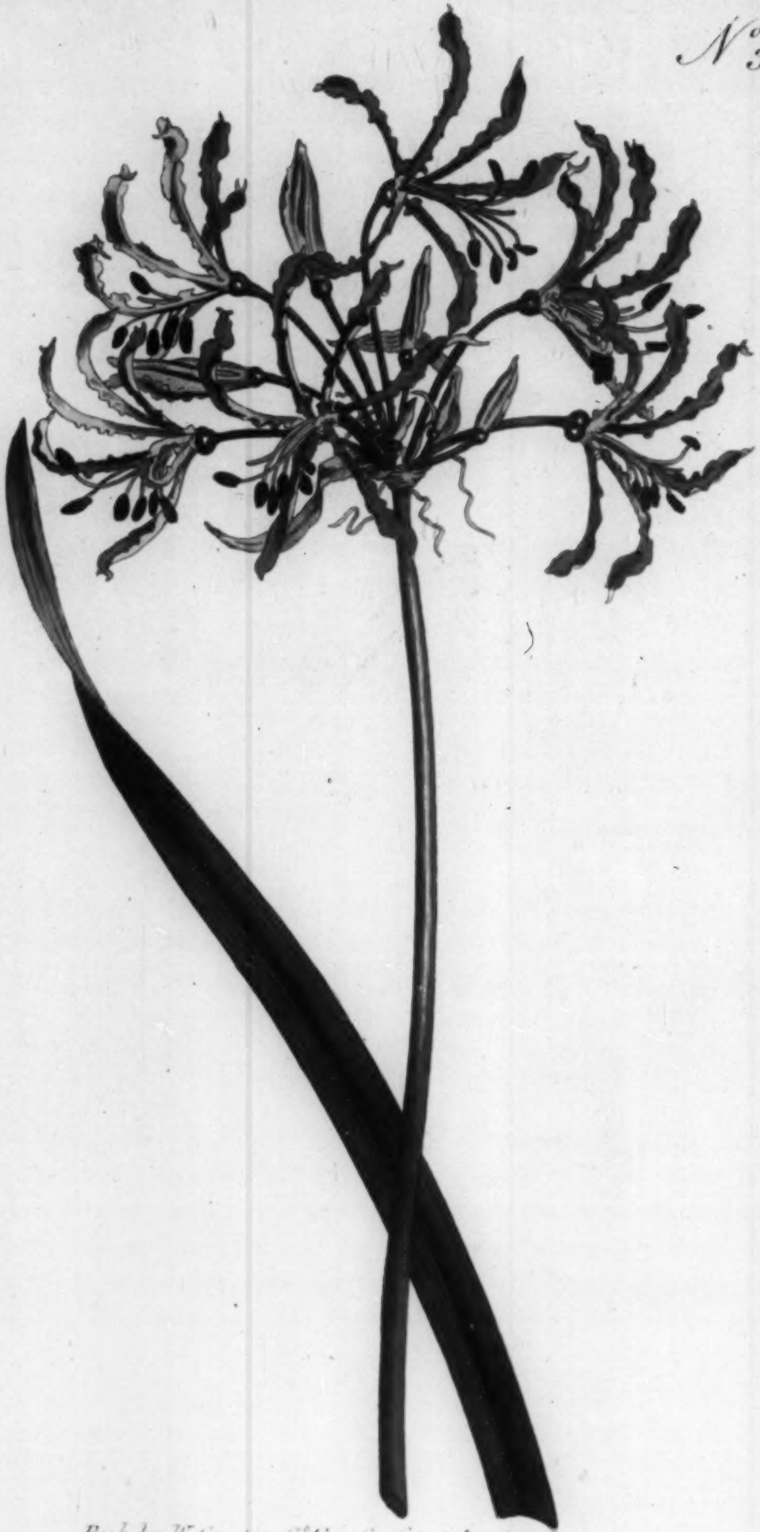
It grows to about the same height as the *Antirrh. arvense*, figured *Pl.* 359, has a firmer and more upright stem, covered with more numerous hairs; its flowers are larger than those of the *arvense*, more particoloured, and have a greater affinity to those of our common Toad-flax; in their form we may trace something of the similitude of a bird's head, the calyx is remarkable as to the form of its leaves, and accords so well with that of Prof. JACQUIN's *Antirr. hirtum*, described in LINNÆUS's *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13, [illegible] it to be the same plant.

It is an annual of ready growth, and flowers in July.

Its seeds should be sown about the beginning of April, in small patches, on the borders where the plants are intended to remain; or as the seedlings come up, they should be thinned, and left at the distance of two or three inches from each other.

* *Ait. Kew.*

No 369



Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Creſcent Apr. 1. 1797.

AMARYLLIS UNDULATA. WAVED-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inſerta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *undulata* petalis linearibus canaliculatis undulatis, ſtaminibus piſtilloque deflexis corolla brevioribus, ſtigmate obſoleto. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 421. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.*

In the flowers of this ſpecies of *Amaryllis*, a native of the Cape, and introduced about 1767, by JOHN BLACKBURNE, Eſq.[*] there is a conſiderable degree of beauty, and ſtill more of ſingularity; and the plant is rendered more deſirable, from its producing thoſe flowers towards the cloſe of autumn, ſo late as October and November, and that too both readily and abundantly.

Being a tender bulb, it is uſually kept during winter in the greenhouſe, or a well-ſecured frame.

Is propagated by offsets, which are plentifully produced.

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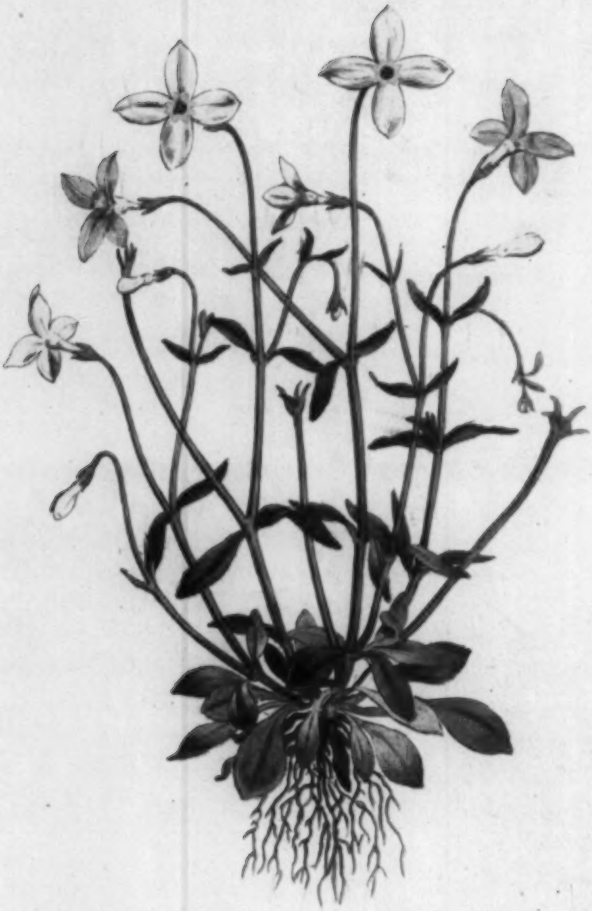
[*] Ait. Kew.

№ 370



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo Crescent May 1. 1797.

HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA. BLUE-FLOWERED HOUSTONIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis. *Capſula* 2-locularis, 2-ſperma, ſupera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HOUSTONIA *cærulea* foliis radicalibus ovatis, caule compoſito, pedunculis primis bifloris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 149. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 141.

RUBIA parva foliolis ad geniculum unumquodque binis, flore cæruleo fiſtuloſo. *Baniſt. Virg.* 1927.

HOUSTONIA primo vere ubique florens, floribus infundibuliformibus dilute cæruleis, foliis parvis adverſis in caule paucis. *Clayt. n.* 60.

To this genus of plants GRONOVIUS gave the name of *Houſtonia*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTON, a name that muſt be familiar to all who have read the Gardener's Dictionary of Mr. PHILIP MILLER, as there is ſcarcely a page in that book in which the writer does not record the obligations he is under to his much-valued and moſt uſeful friend.

Of this genus, two ſpecies only have been diſcovered, both natives of Virginia, the *cærulea* and *purpurea;* the former is the only one that has been introduced to this country, and that by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, in 1785[*].

We ſcarcely know a plant that has afforded us more pleaſure in the cultivation than this our little favourite; though a native of the warmer parts of North-America, it bears our ordinary winters uninjured, is of ready growth, and, if paid the leaſt attention to, flowers perpetually, ſpring, ſummer, and autumn; ſucceeds beſt in a pot, and loves moiſture; ſoil and ſituation are not ſo material to it: is increaſed by parting its roots or by cuttings of the plant; has ſcarcely colour enough in its flowers to juſtify the term *cærulea.*

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[*] Ait. Kew.

[370]

HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA. BLUE-FLOWERED HOUSTONIA.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis. Capsula 2-locularis, 2-sperma, supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HOUSTONIA *cærulea* foliis radicalibus ovatis, caule [illegible] pedunculis [illegible] *Linn.* [illegible] *Gronov. Virg.* 141. *Mich.* 2. p. 139. *Ait. Kew.* v. 1. p. 151.

RUBIA parva foliolis ad geniculum [illegible] flore cæruleo [illegible] *Pluk.* 1937.

HOUSTONIA [illegible] vere [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Gron.* 633.

To this genus of plants LINNÆUS has given the name of *Houstonia*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTOUN, a name that must be familiar to all who have read the Gardener's Dictionary of Mr. PHILIP MILLER, as there is scarcely a page in that book in which the reader does not meet with some obligations he is under to his much valued and now silent friend.

Of this genus, two species only have been discovered, both natives of Virginia, the *cærulea* and *purpurea*; the former is the only one that has been introduced to this country, and that by Mr. WILLIAM MALCOLM, in 1785.

We scarcely know a plant that is calculated to be more pleasing in the cultivation than our little favourite; though a native of the colder parts of North America, it bears our climate extremely well, and being of ready growth, and, if it had the least management, flowers perpetually, during summer, and autumn; it succeeds best in a pot, and loves moisture, and flourishes [illegible] for putting its roots [illegible] of the plant, [illegible] enough [illegible] the [illegible]

N°. 371

Pub. by W Curtis S^t Geo. Crescent May 1. 1797.

MIRABILIS JALAPA. COMMON MARVEL OF PERU.

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Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibul. ſupera. *Cal.* inferus. *Nectarium* globoſum germen includens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIRABILIS *Jalapa* floribus congeſtis, terminalibus, erectis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 218. *Ait. Kew. p.* 234.

SOLANUM mexicanum, flore magno. *Bauh. Pin.* 168.

MIRABILIA Peruviana. The Marvaile of Peru. *Ger. Herb. p.* 272. *cum. fig.*

ADMIRABILIS. The Mervaile of the World. *Park. Par. p.* 365. *t.* 369. *f.* 9.

From Peru, its original place of growth, this plant was introduced to Europe at a very early period; the names it bore on its introduction, ſufficiently teſtify the admiration in which it was held: it was well known both to GERARD and PARKINSON; the latter devotes a whole page of his *Parad. terr.* to its deſcription and culture, with the latter he appears to have been perfectly well acquainted, and even to have known the ſeveral varieties which we now cultivate.

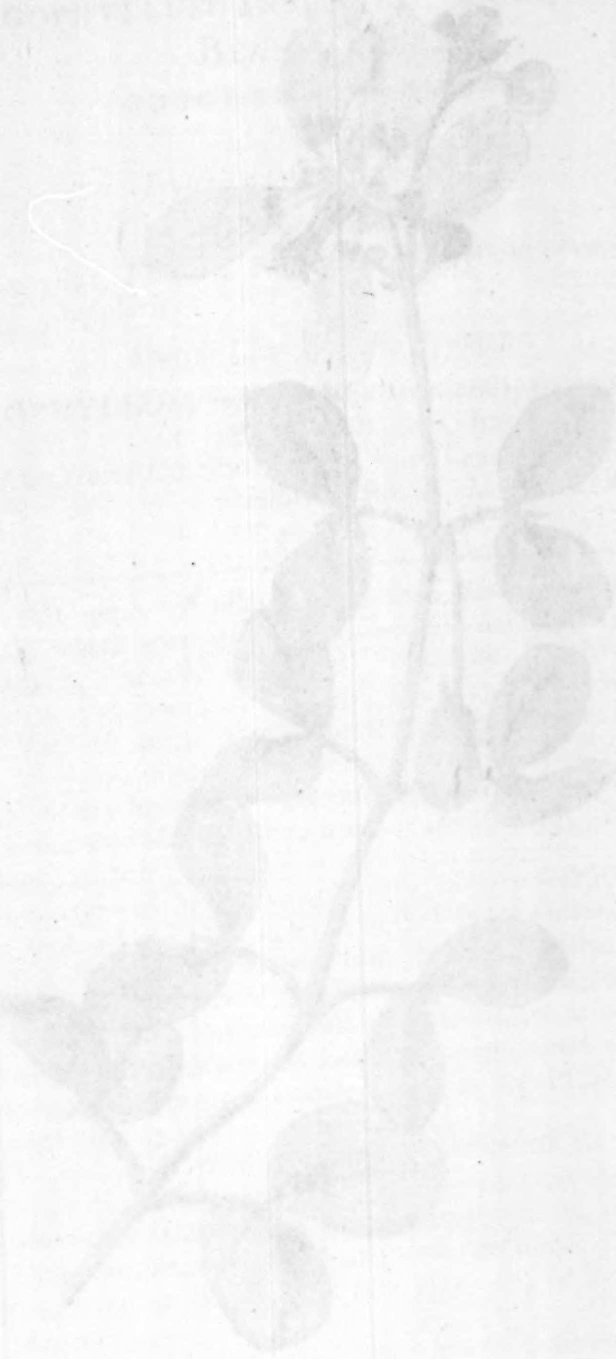
It being a common practice to raiſe this plant from ſeed, ſome have been led to regard it as an annual, but it is ſtrictly perennial; the roots in their native country, where they are never killed by froſt, acquire, like thoſe of the potatoe, a prodigious ſize; the flowers, of which the plant is very productive, open towards evening, whence, in the Weſt-Indies, it has been called the *four o'clock plant*, and continue expanded till the next

day's

day's ſun cloſes them up ; we have obſerved that the continuan
of their expanſion is in proportion to the power of the ſun, an
that late in the autumn, or in cloudy weather, they contin
open moſt of the day ; we have obſerved alſo, that a bed
theſe flowers communicates a delightful fragrance to a con
derable diſtance ; to the taſte the whole plant is highly acr
monious, probably purgative, if not poiſonous : it was onc
ſuppoſed that its roots produced the Jalap of the ſhops, whe
that opinion was found to be erroneous, LINNÆUS ſhould hav
changed the trivial name of *Jalapa* to that of *peruviana*, as
now tends to miſlead.

The principal varieties in point of colour are the purpl
the white, the yellow, the variegated purple and white, th
variegated purple and yellow ; each of theſe, contrary to th
opinion entertained of varieties, is found to produce the ſame.

The uſual mode of raiſing theſe plants is from ſeed, whic
they plentifully produce ; your early-blowing plants muſt b
raiſed on a hot-bed, your late ones in the open ground, tran
planting them when of a proper ſize ; or take up the roots o
your plants as you do your potatoes, preſerve them durin
winter in dry ſand, and plant them in the ſpring ; theſe wi
make ſtronger plants, and will blow earlier than ſeedlings
viz. in Auguſt, and you will hereby be ſure of continuing an
particular ſort.



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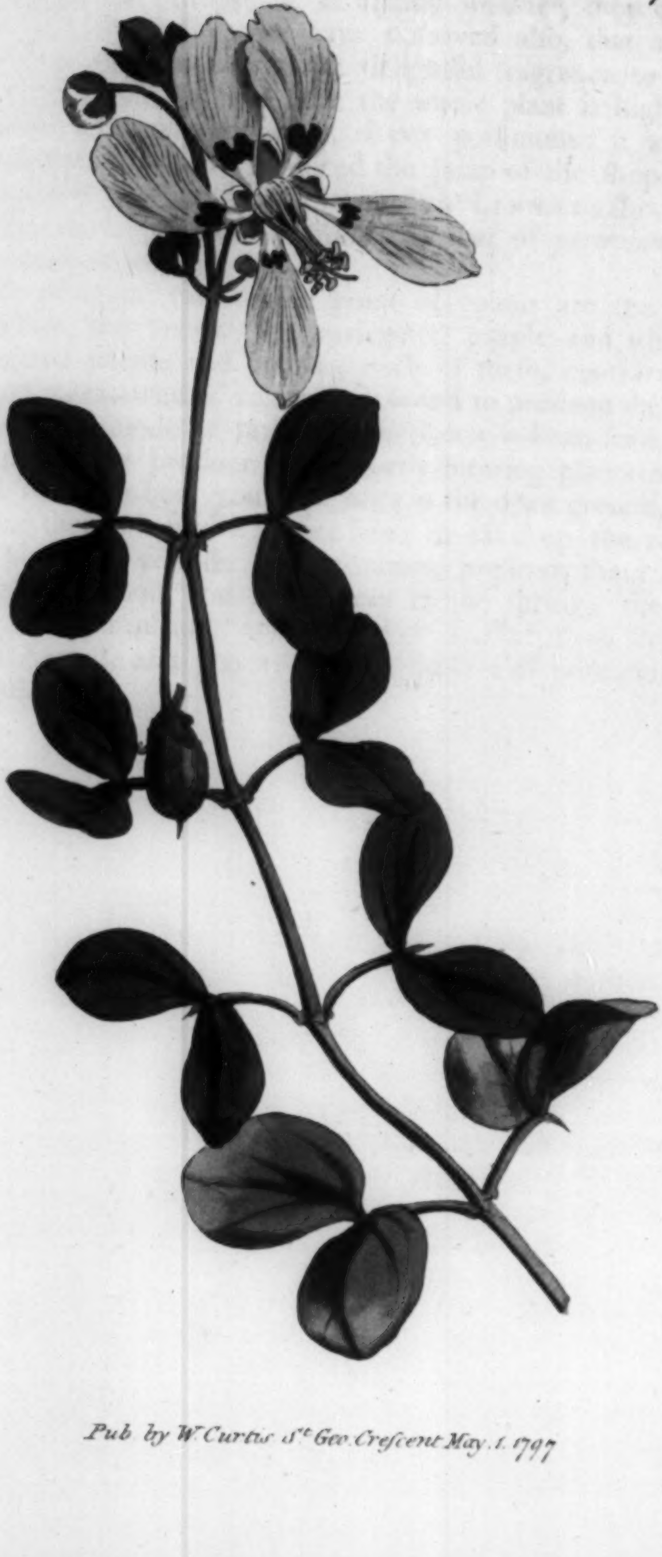


Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent May. 1. 1797

ZYGOPHYLLUM INSUAVE. UNPLEASANT BEAN-CAPER.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 10-phyllum germen tegens. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZYGOPHYLLUM *inſuave* caule fruticoſo, foliis conjugatis petiolatis obovatis, fructu lævi.

FABAGO afra fruteſcens minor, flore flavo magno, unguibus petalorum fuſcis. *H. R. D. Boerh. Ind. Alt. p.* 319.

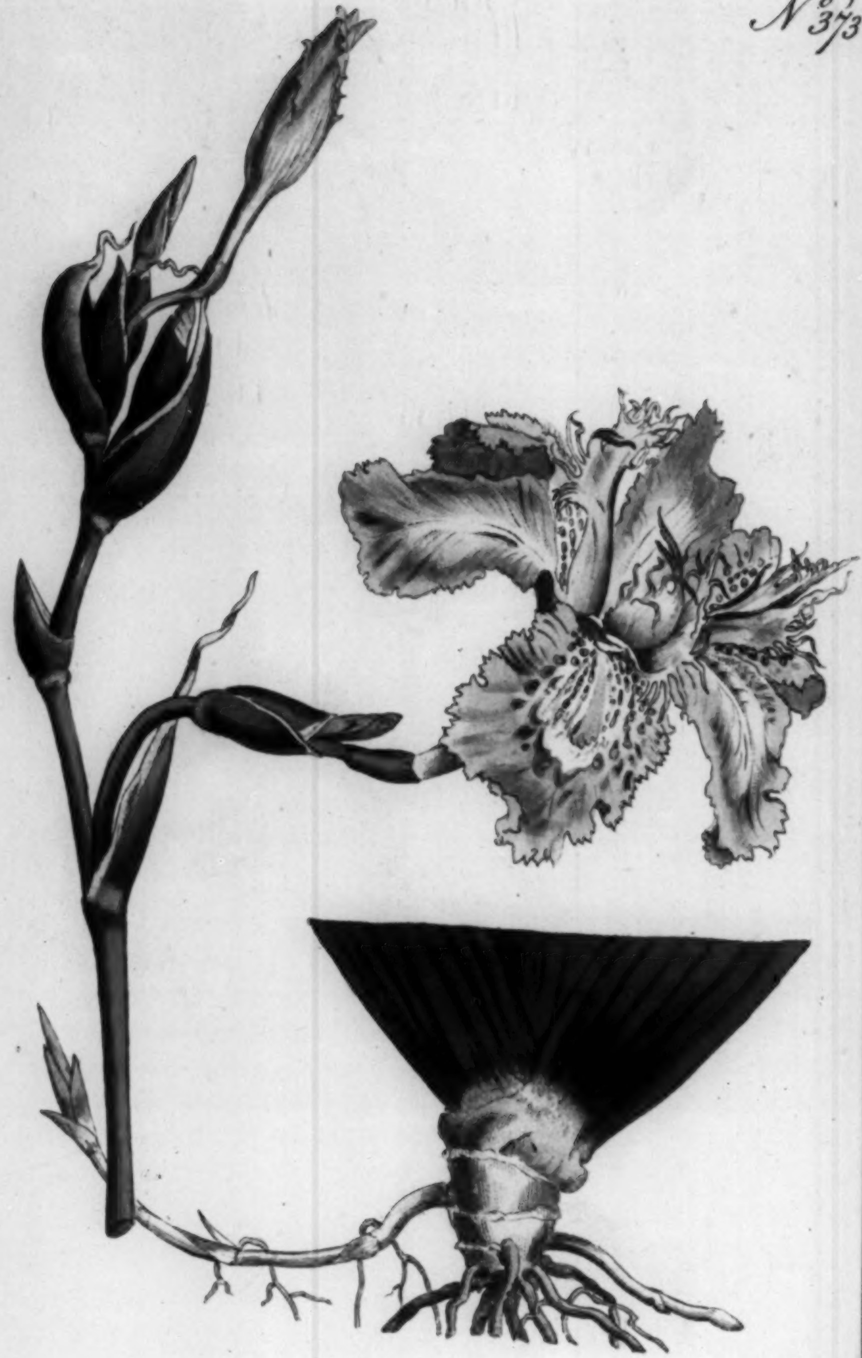
In this genus of plants, the leaves have a peculiarity of growth, which gives birth to its botanic name of *Zygophyllum*, and which, literally tranſlated, would be Yokeleaf; twelve ſpecies are enumerated in Prof. GMELIN's edition of *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* the plant here repreſented comes neareſt to the *Zyg. Morgsana* figured in DILLENIUS's *Hort. Elth.* and for which it has by ſome been miſtaken; but the characters in which the two plants differ, are ſo very ſtriking, that we have no doubt of being juſtified in making it a ſpecies.

The leaves of *Morgsana* are fleſhy, nearly ſeſſile, and ſcentleſs; thoſe of our plant are not fleſhy, ſtand on long footſtalks, and diffuſe widely a ſtrong foxy ſmell, like that of Crown Imperial; the flowers of the *Morgsana* are ſmall, thoſe of the *inſuave* large and ornamental, when the plant is healthy; the ſeed-veſſel of the *Morgsana* has four wings, ours not the leaſt appearance of any: other differences, it would be ſuperfluous to point out.

This ſpecies is moſt probably a native of the Cape, as it accords with the ſhort deſcription of BOERHAVE, above referred to; the preciſe time of its being introduced to this country, we have not been able to learn with certainty; it is not mentioned either in the *Dict.* of Mr. MILLER, or the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

It is a green-houſe plant of ready growth; flowers from July to September, and is eaſily increaſed by cuttings; its unpleaſant ſcent will prove an inſuperable bar to its general introduction.

No. 373



Pub by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Creſcent June 1. 1797

IRIS CHINENSIS. CHINESE IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, inæqualis: laciniis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character.

IRIS *Chinenſis* radice repente, caule paniculato multifloro, floribus criſtatis, ſtigmatibus laciniatis.

The public are indebted to Mr. EVANS of the India-Houſe, for the introduction of this plant from China, where it is a native.

It flowered laſt year, at different periods, for the firſt time, in many collections near London; this irregularity of its blowing was occaſioned, we preſume by its being kept in different degrees of heat, in the ſtoves of ſome, and the green-houſes of others; Mr. THOMSON, Nurſeryman of Mile-End, at the cloſe of the year, had it growing very luxuriantly in the open ground; but the very ſevere winter of 1796–1797, in which the thermometer at Brompton was three degrees below 0, deſtroyed it; nevertheleſs, there is no doubt but it will bear the cold of our ordinary winters, and thrive better in the open ground, in a moiſt ſituation, than in the ſtove, or green-houſe, in either of which, however, it will flower very well; and, where the plant is luxuriant, continue to do ſo for a conſiderable length of time, the bloſſoms being numerous, and unfolding gradually: in a ſtrong plant at Mr. COLVILL's, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, we counted ſeven bloſſoms expanded at one time on its different branches.

It differs from all other known Iris's, in having a root perfectly of the creeping kind, ſending out ſhoots to a conſiderable diſtance, by which it is rendered very eaſy of propagation; its flowers, in form and colour, come neareſt to thoſe o *Iris criſtata*, and have a conſiderable degree of fragrance.

[373]

IRIS CHINENSIS. CHINESE IRIS.

* * *

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, inæqualis: laciniis alternis geniculato-[illegible]. *Stigmata petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata.*

Specific Character.

IRIS *Chinensis* [illegible] repente, caule [illegible] multifloro, [illegible]; [illegible] laciniatis.

The public are indebted to Mr. [illegible] of the [illegible]-House, for the introduction of this plant from China, where it is a native.

It flowered [illegible] at different periods, for the first time, in many collections round London; this irregularity of flowering was occasioned, we believe, by its being kept in different degrees of heat, in the stoves of some, and the green-houses of others; [illegible] of March, [illegible] at the close of the year, [illegible] in the [illegible], in which [illegible] degrees [illegible] it will bear the cold of [illegible], and thrive better in the ground, in a [illegible] than in the stove, [illegible] in [illegible] of which, however, it will flower very well, [illegible] the plant is [illegible] to form a considerable length of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I [illegible]

No. 374

Pub. by Wm. Curtis St. Geo. Creſcent June 1. 1797.

CYRILLA PULCHELLA. SCARLET-FLOWERED CYRILLA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPRMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſuperus, 5-phyllus. *Cor.* declinata, infundibuliformis. *Limbus* planus, 5-partitus, ſubæqualis. *Rudimentum* filamenti quinti. *Capſ.* ſemibilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRILLA *pulchella. L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. t.* 71.
COLUMNEA *erecta. Le Lamarck encycl.* 2. *p.* 66.
BUCHNERIA *coccinea. Scop. inſubr.* 2. *p.* 10. *t.* 5.
ACHIMENES minor erecta ſimplex, foliis crenatis ovatis oppoſitis vel ternatis, floribus petiolatis ſingularibus ad alas. *Browne Jam.* 271. *t.* 30. *f.* 1.

After receiving various appellations, this plant has been finally named *Cyrilla*, by Monſ. L'HERITIER, in honour of DOMINICO CYRILLO, M. D. Profeſſor of Medicine at Naples, and author of *Plantæ rariores regni Neapolitani*, &c. *Cyrilla racemoſa* is referred by SWARTZ to the Genus *Itea*.

This beautiful exotic is a native of Jamaica; Dr. BROWNE found it near Hope-River, in the lower mountains of Liguanea; he recommends it to be cultivated as an ornamental plant, ſays that it thrives beſt in a cool gravelly ſoil, well furniſhed with moiſture, and intermixed with a rich ſoil; to this country it was introduced by Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH in 1778, and is now very generally cultivated in our ſtoves; it will not ſucceed in a green-houſe; but, provided it has a ſufficient degree of heat, there is no difficulty attends its culture: it throws out from its roots abundance of ſquamous ſhoots of a ſingular appearance, by which it is readily increaſed.

It flowers from Auguſt to October.

[illegible] P[illegible]. SCARLET-FLOWERED [illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

After receiving various appellations, this plant has been finally named [illegible], in honour of [illegible] D. Professor of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] provided [illegible]

No 375

Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1797.

ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS. MONTPELIER MILK-VETCH.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Capſula (plurimis) 2-locularis, gibba. *Filamentum* ſolitarium teres. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 1132.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTRAGALUS *monſpeſſulanus* acaulis, ſcapis declinatis longitudine foliorum, leguminibus ſubulatis teretibus ſubarcuatis glabris. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 684. *Mant.* 450. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 77.

ASTRAGALUS monſpeſſulanus. *Bauhin. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 338. *Magnol. Bot. Monſp. p.* 33.

ASTRAGALUS purpureus perennis monſpelienſis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 106.

The plants of this genus are very numerous, and many of them highly ornamental; the brilliant colours which the bloſſoms, but more eſpecially the flower-cups, of the preſent ſpecies exhibits, juſtly entitle it to a place in the flower-garden.

It is a native of the South of France; MAGNOL informs us, that it grows in dry places about Montpelier; is a hardy perennial, of ready growth, flowers early in July, and has ripened its ſeeds in my garden at Brompton; by theſe the plant is moſt advantageouſly increaſed; it may alſo be raiſed from cuttings of the ſtalks: moſt of this tribe have large roots, penetrating to a great depth, which not being eaſily diviſible, renders it difficult to increaſe them by parting their roots.

The beſt ſituation for this plant is an elevated one, among ſtones, or rock-work, where its flowering ſtems may hang down; thus its bloſſoms are diſplayed to greater advantage, and not ſo liable to be disfigured as when lying on the ground.

Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN had the honour of introducing this plant in 1776.

[375]

ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS. MONT-PELIER MILK-VETCH.

* * *

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen [illegible] gibbum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTRAGALUS [illegible]

ASTRAGALUS [illegible]

ASTRAGALUS [illegible]

[illegible] of this genus are very numerous, [illegible] highly ornamental, the brilliant colours of [illegible] the flowers [illegible] a place in the Flower-garden. [illegible]

[illegible] South of France [illegible] early [illegible]

[illegible]

N.° 376

Pub. by W. Curtis, St Geo: Crescent July 1. 1797

SALVIA FORMOSA. SHINING-LEAVED SAGE.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis. *Filamenta* tranſverſe pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *formoſa* foliis ſubcordatis, corollarum galea barbata, calycibus trilobis, caule fruteſcente. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. p.* 41. *t.* 21. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 43.

SALVIA *Leonuroides. Gloxin. Obſ. Bot. p.* 15. *t.* 2.

SALVIA *pyrifolia. Domb. Per mſſ.*

This charming ſpecies of Sage, diſtinguiſhed by its heart-ſhaped gloſſy leaves and ſcarlet flowers, is a native of Peru, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Monſ. THOUIN, in 1783: it is now very generally cultivated near London, as a green-houſe plant; the foliage, but more eſpecially the flower-cups, when bruiſed, emit a ſmell ſomewhat like Clary; the bloſſoms which appear during the latter part of ſummer ſoon drop, even before they decay: the plant is eaſily propagated by cuttings; in the winter it requires to be placed in a warm and dry green-houſe, and to be ſparingly watered, being tender and apt to go off.

In the figure and deſcription of this plant, given by Monſ. L'HERITIER in the work above referred to, we may be ſaid to have a model of perfection.

SALVIA FORMOSA. SHINING-LEAVED SAGE.

✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inaequalis. Filamenta transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *formosa* foliis deltoideis, [illegible] barbatis, calycibus [illegible] caule frutescente. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov.* [illegible] *Ait. Kew.* v. 1. p. 42.

SALVIA [illegible] p. 16.

SALVIA [illegible]

This charming species of Sage, distinguished by its heart-shaped glossy leaves and scarlet flowers, is a native of *Peru*, and was introduced to the Royal Garden at *Kew*, by Mons. THOUIN, in 1784: it is now very generally cultivated near London, as a green-house plant; its foliage, but more especially the flower-stalk, when bruised, emit a smell somewhat like Clary; the blossoms which appear during the latter part of summer soon drop, even before they decay: the plant is easily propagated by cuttings; in the winter it requires to be placed in a warm and dry green-house, and to be sparingly watered, being tender and apt to mould.

In the figure and description of this plant given by Mons. L'HERITIER in the work above referred to, we may be said to have a model of perfection.

No. 377

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Creſcent July 1. 1797

ERODIUM ROMANUM. ROMAN CRANE'S-BILL.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect. Squamulæ* 5, cum filamentis alternantes; et *Glandulæ* melliferæ, baſi ſtaminum inſidentes. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus; *roſtra* ſpiralia, introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERODIUM *romanum* acaule, ſcapis radicalibus multifloris, foliis pinnatis, foliolis pinnatifidis. *L'Herit. n.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 414.

GERANIUM *romanum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 951.

GERANIUM myrrhinum tenuifolium, amplo flore purpureo. *Barr. rar.* 568. *t.* 1245.

In point of foliage, a great ſimilarity exiſts betwixt the preſent plant, and the *Geranium cicutarium* of LINNÆUS, a wild Britiſh native, common on many of the banks and walls about London; there is alſo a conſiderable affinity in the form and colour of their flowers; but the *romanum* is a perfectly diſtinct ſpecies, differing in having a root of longer duration, and which is more properly perennial than annual; indeed we have no doubt but that, in its natural ſtate, it is perfectly ſo: in the cultivated plant the flowering ſtems riſe immediately from the root, not from the ſtalks, as in the *G. cicutarium.*

This lively little plant begins flowering in April, and continues to do ſo during moſt of the ſummer months, producing ſeeds in abundance, which falling on the ground vegetate, and increaſe the plant; we have indeed found that it is much diſpoſed to become a weed, in dry paſtures, or on graſs, not very frequently mown, which it moſt agreeably enlivens; a dry ſituation ſuits it beſt: it is well calculated to grow among ſtones, or rock-work.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in Italy, and is ſaid by LINNÆUS to be found in the ſtreets of Rome; was cultivated in Chelſea garden in 1724.

Its ſeeds are a curious object, the manner in which they are detached when perfectly ripe, in hot, dry weather, and the ſcrew-like form which the tail of the arillus quickly aſſumes, is highly deſerving of attention.

Erodium Romanum. Roman Crane's-Bill.

* * *

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Pentandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect.* Squamulæ 5, cum filamentis alternantes; et *Glandulæ melliferæ*, basi filamentorum adnexæ. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus; rostra spiralia, introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERODIUM *romanum* acaule, scapis radicalibus multifloris, foliis pinnatis, foliolis pinnatifidis. *L'Herit. n.* 11. *Jn. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 415.

GERANIUM *romanum*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 951.

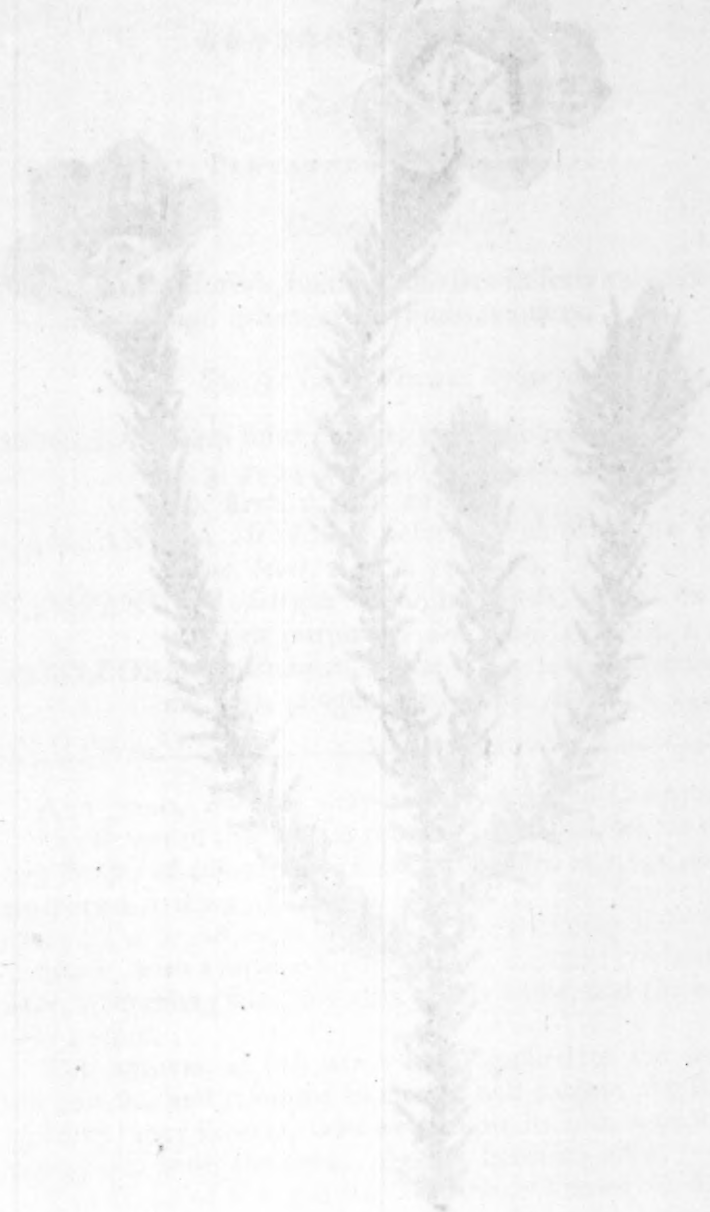
GERANIUM myrrhinum tenuifolium, amplo flore purpureo. *Barr. rar.* 502. *t.* 1249.

In point of habit, a great similarity exists betwixt the present plant, and the *Geranium cicutarium* of Linnæus, a wild British native, common on many of the banks and walls about London; there is, however, a considerable difference in the form and colour of their flowers, but the *romanum* is a perfectly distinct species, differing in being a perennial of longer duration, and may be more properly a biennial than annual; indeed we have no doubt but that, in its natural state, it is perennial; in the cultivated plant the flowering stems rise immediately from the root, not from the stalks, as in the *Geranium cicutarium*.

This lively-little plant begins flowering in April, and continues to do so during most of the summer months, producing seed in abundance, which falling on the ground vegetates, and increases the plant; we have noticed round the root much disposed to become a weed, [illegible] failures, or otherwise, not very frequently sowed, which it most agreeably [illegible] a few Erodiums [illegible] it is well calculated to grow among Stones on Rock-work.

Grows spontaneously in Italy, particularly in the environs of Rome; was cultivated in Chelsea garden in 1724.

Its seeds are a curious object; the manner in which they are detached when perfectly ripe, in hot, dry weather, and the screw-like form which the tail of the arillus assumes, highly deserving of attention.



No 378

Pub by W. Curtis St Geo: Crescent July 1. 1797

ROELLA CILIATA. PRICKLY ROELLA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fundo clauſo ſtaminiferis valvulis. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Capſ.* 2-locularis cylindrica infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROELLA *ciliata* foliis ciliatis, mucrone recto. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 241. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 211. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 225.

CAMPANULA africana fruteſcens aculeoſa, flore violaceo. *Comm. Hort. v.* 2. *p.* 77. *t.* 30.

CAMPANULA africana humilis piloſa, flore ex albido languide purpureo. *Seb. Theſ.* 1. *p.* 25. *t.* 16. *f.* 5.

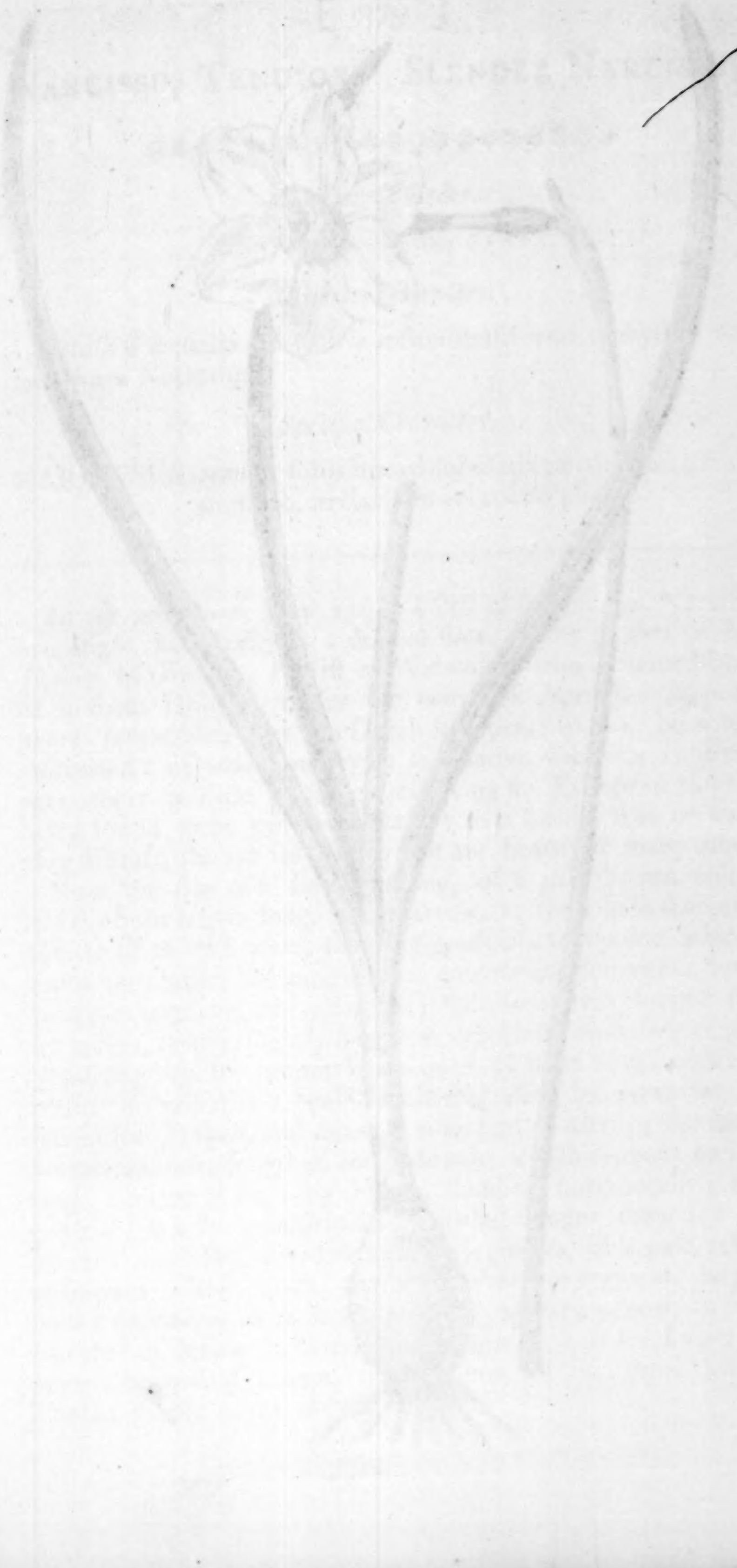
ACULEOSA mauritanica, ericæ foliis hirſutis rigidis infeſto mucrone pungentibus. *Pluk. Aln.* 8. *t.* 252. *f.* 4.

As a genus, *Roella* is very nearly related to *Campanula.*

In a flower of this ſpecies recently expanded, we ſee diſtinctly five ſhades of colour, which being diſpoſed in rings, or circles, produce a ſtriking effect; the bottom of the flower is white, of a yellowiſh caſt, next ſucceeds a circle of deep blue, inclining to black, with a ſurface highly glazed, the next circle is greyiſh blue, reſembling ſatin, the next nearly white, and the outermoſt pale purple.

The antheræ at firſt are cloſely applied to the ſurface of the corolla, and reſemble ſo many ſmall ridges; the ſtigma, as in many other flowers, does not aſſume its true appearance till the corolla is on the decay, then it becomes bifid.

This ſhrub of low growth, long ſince known to the Dutch Botaniſts, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774; it flowers in June, and continues in bloſſom ſeveral weeks: its foliage does not correſpond with the elegant appearance of its bloſſoms; it is a green-houſe plant, uſually increaſed by cuttings, but not readily, nor is the plant ſo eaſy of culture as many others.



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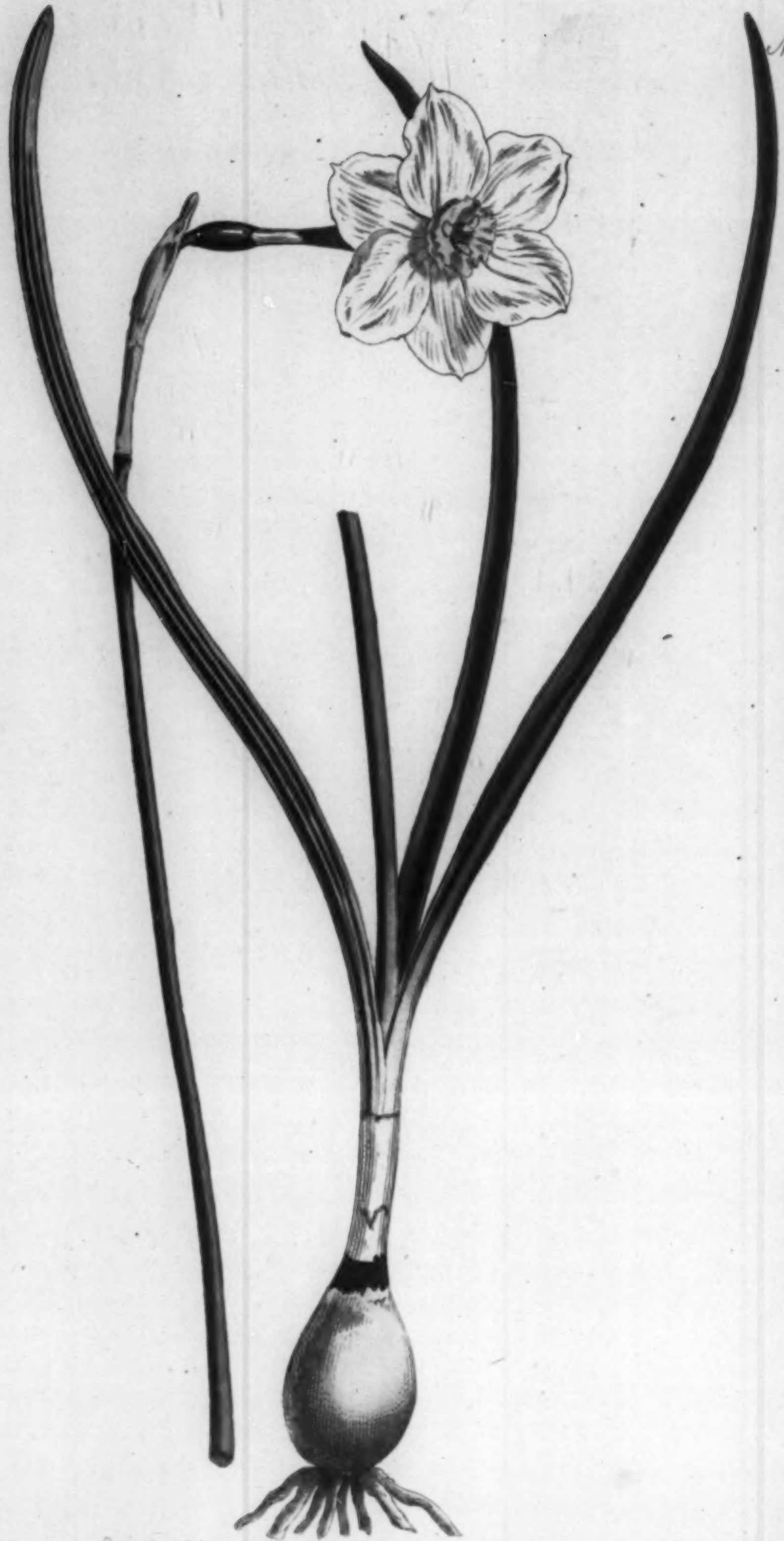


Pub. by W. Curtis, S.t Geo: Creſcent Aug. 1. 1797.

NARCISSUS TENUIOR. SLENDER NARCISSUS.

* *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia; *Nectario* infundibuliformi 1-phyllo; *Stamina* intra Nectarium.

Specific Character.

NARCISSUS *tenuior* foliis lineari ſubulatis canaliculatis, ſcapo unifloro, nectario brevi rotato plicato.

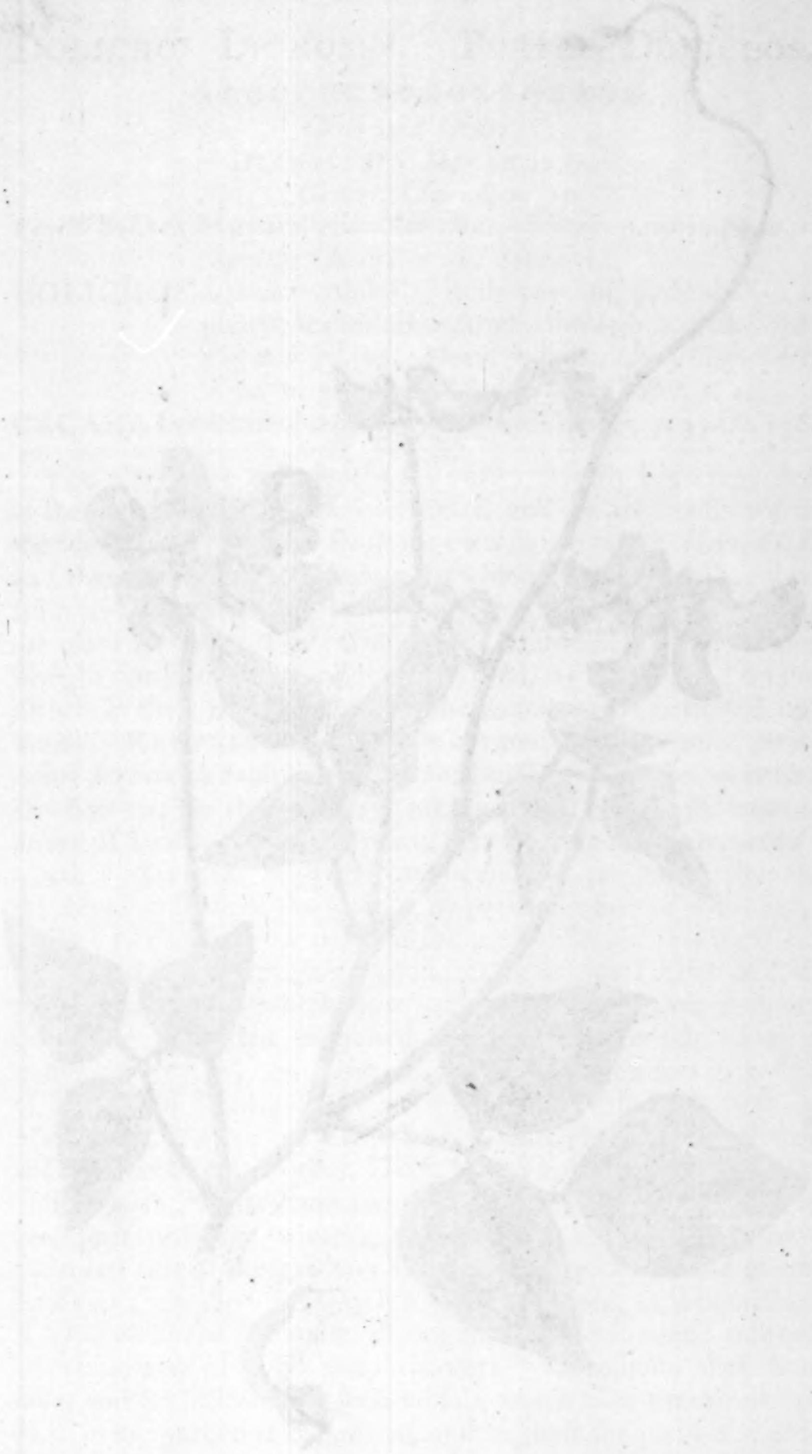
In the month of May 1794, I firſt obſerved this Narciſſus in a ſingle, but moſtly in a double ſtate, in the garden of Mr. JAMES MADDOCK, Floriſt at Walworth, who obtained bulbs of it from Holland, under the name of *Narciſſus flore ſulphureo junquifolius;* by the Dutch it appears to have been long cultivated: of what country it is a native does not appear as yet; there is little doubt of its being an European plant, it being found to be perfectly hardy; as a ſpecies it is certainly very diſtinct, though inferior in ſize and beauty to many others.

Root the ſize of a ſmall nutmeg, of a pale brown colour, leaves about a ſpan long, very narrow, at their baſe ſcarcely a quarter of an inch wide, tapering gradually to a point, which is ſomewhat obtuſe, the outer ſide is convex and ſomewhat fluted, the inner concave, not glaucous; ſtalk ſomewhat longer than the leaves, round, ſlightly flattened, eſpecially on its upper part, ſupporting on its ſummit one flower (I have never obſerved more) this poſſeſſes a conſiderable fragrance, leſs powerful than that of the *Jonquil,* and more ſo than that of *odorus;* the ſpatha is membranous, length of the peduncle, which is about an inch long; flower, when fully blown, ſtanding horizontally; tube greeniſh, nearly cylindrical, ſomewhat longer than the peduncle; limb flat, divided into ſix ſegments, of a pale-yellow or ſulphur colour, ovate, the three alternate ſegments largeſt, each terminating in a ſhort mucro; nectary yellow, in form like that of *biflorus,* plaited, the margin of it as the flower advances becoming brown, the antheræ of the three longeſt ſtamina viſible in the mouth of it.

ARCISSUS TRIANDRUS. SLENDER NARCISSUS.

[illegible]

[illegible]



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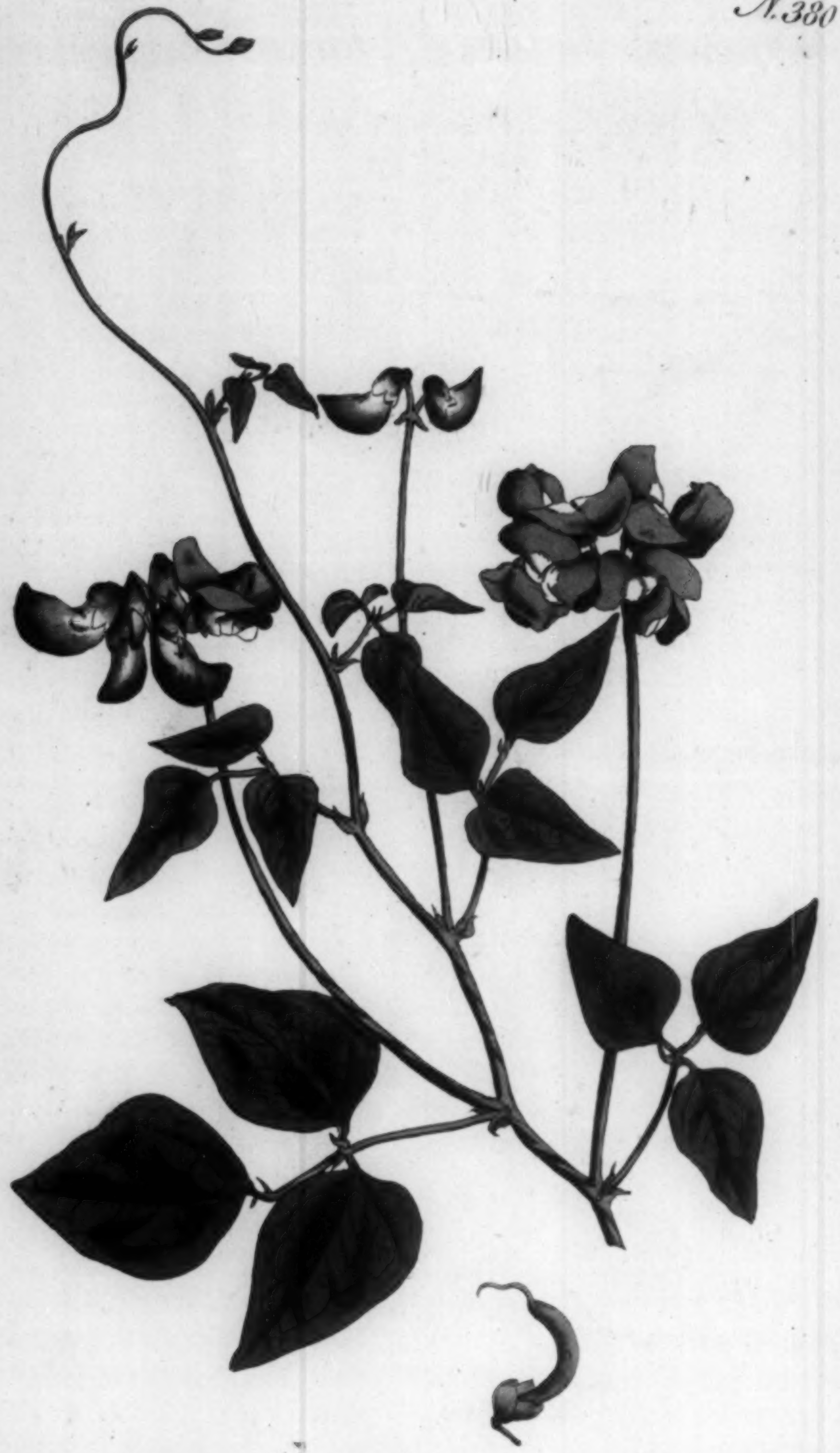


Pub. by W. Curtis S^{t} Geo: Creſcent Aug. 1. 1797.

DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS. PURPLE DOLICHOS.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexilli baſis callis 2 parallelis oblongis alas ſubtus comprimentibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DOLICHOS *lignoſus* volubilis, caule perenni, pedunculis capitatis, leguminibus ſtrictis linearibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 658. *Hort. Cliff. Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 32. **Smith. Spicil. Bot. t.* 2.

CACARA ſive Phaſeolus perennis. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 378. *t.* 136.

The plant here repreſented has very generally been regarded as the *Dolichos lignoſus* of LINNÆUS, and we are confirmed in the idea of its being ſo from his own figure in the *Hort. Cliff.* and that in the *Herbar. Amboin.* to which he refers, rather than from its according with his ſpecific deſcription, for with that the plant is evidently at variance, the ſeed-veſſels being neither ſtraight nor linear, but evidently curved, as repreſented on the plate: in their natural ſituation the concave part is turned upwards. RUMPHIUS deſcribes the germen under the term *corniculum ſurſum elevatum*, and the ſeed-veſſels as *parum incurvæ*: Dr. SMITH, on the contrary, taking no notice of the impropriety of LINNÆUS's deſcription, ſays they are a little *recurved*; whether this term be ſtrictly applicable to the ſeed-veſſels in the *Linnæan* ſenſe of the word, may perhaps admit of a doubt†.

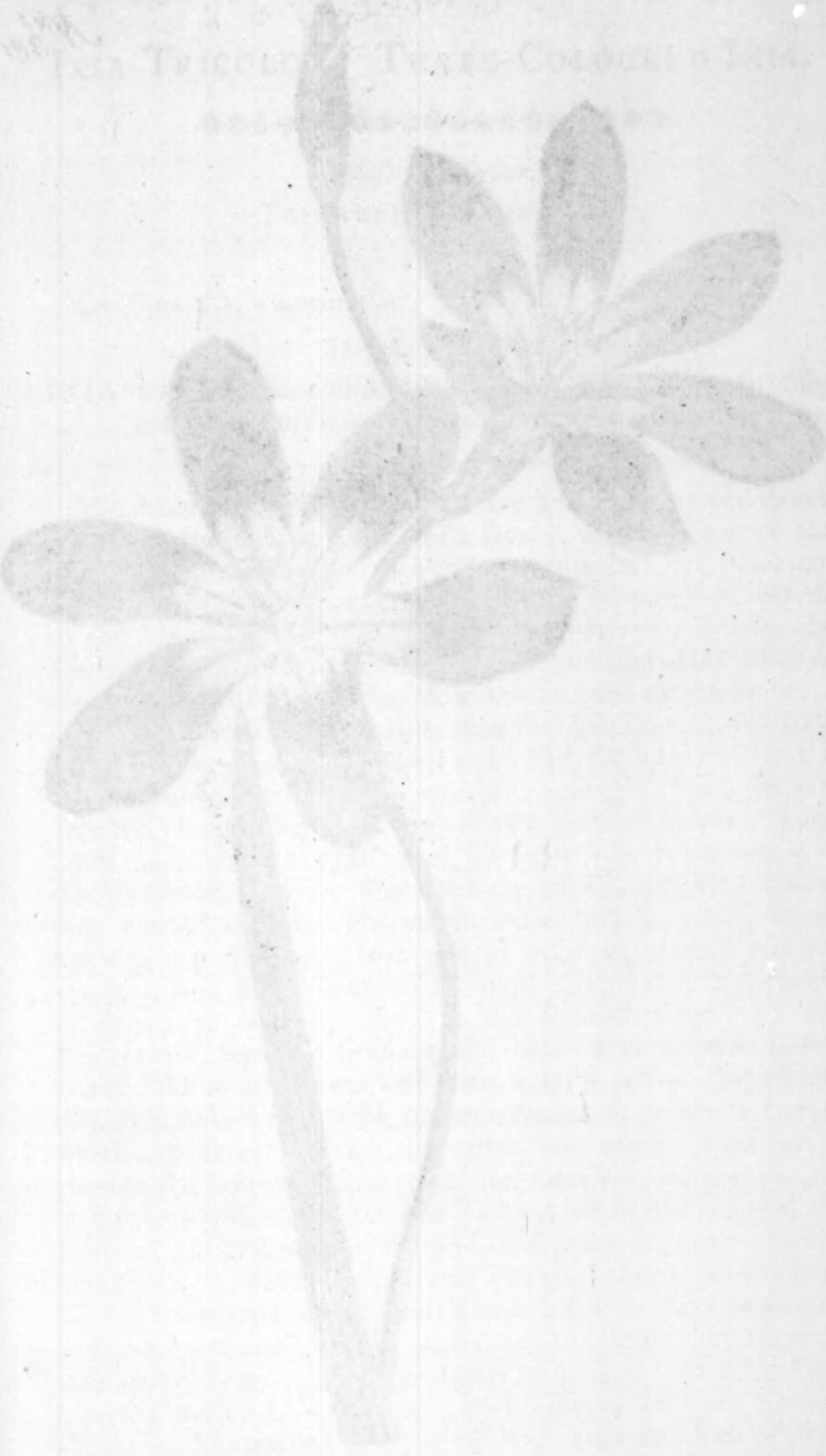
RUMPHIUS informs us, that the ſeed-veſſels of this plant are a common food throughout India, eaten as our French or kidney beans are, to which however he obſerves, that they are far inferior; of that extenſive country it is conſidered as a native, there are good grounds for regarding it alſo as a native of Spain and Portugal: we were favoured with ſeeds of it by Mr. JOHN WHITE, of Fleet-Street, which had been gathered at Gibraltar by his brother, Lieut. WHITE, of the 82d regiment.

This plant, ſo far from requiring a ſtove, is hardy enough to bear our ordinary winters, when placed againſt a wall in a ſheltered part of the garden; but it is uſually kept in the greenhouſe as a climber, for which it is well adapted, as it continues, if it has plenty of pot room, during moſt of the ſummer to throw out abundance of bright purple flowers, in ſucceſſion; theſe ſoon fade, and are followed by ſeed-veſſels, which have produced ripe ſeeds in my garden at Brompton, and by theſe the plant is readily increaſed.

* Introd. by Monſ. THOUIN, 1776.

† Vid. MARTYN's Lang. of Bot. Term *recurvum*.

IRIS TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED IRIS.



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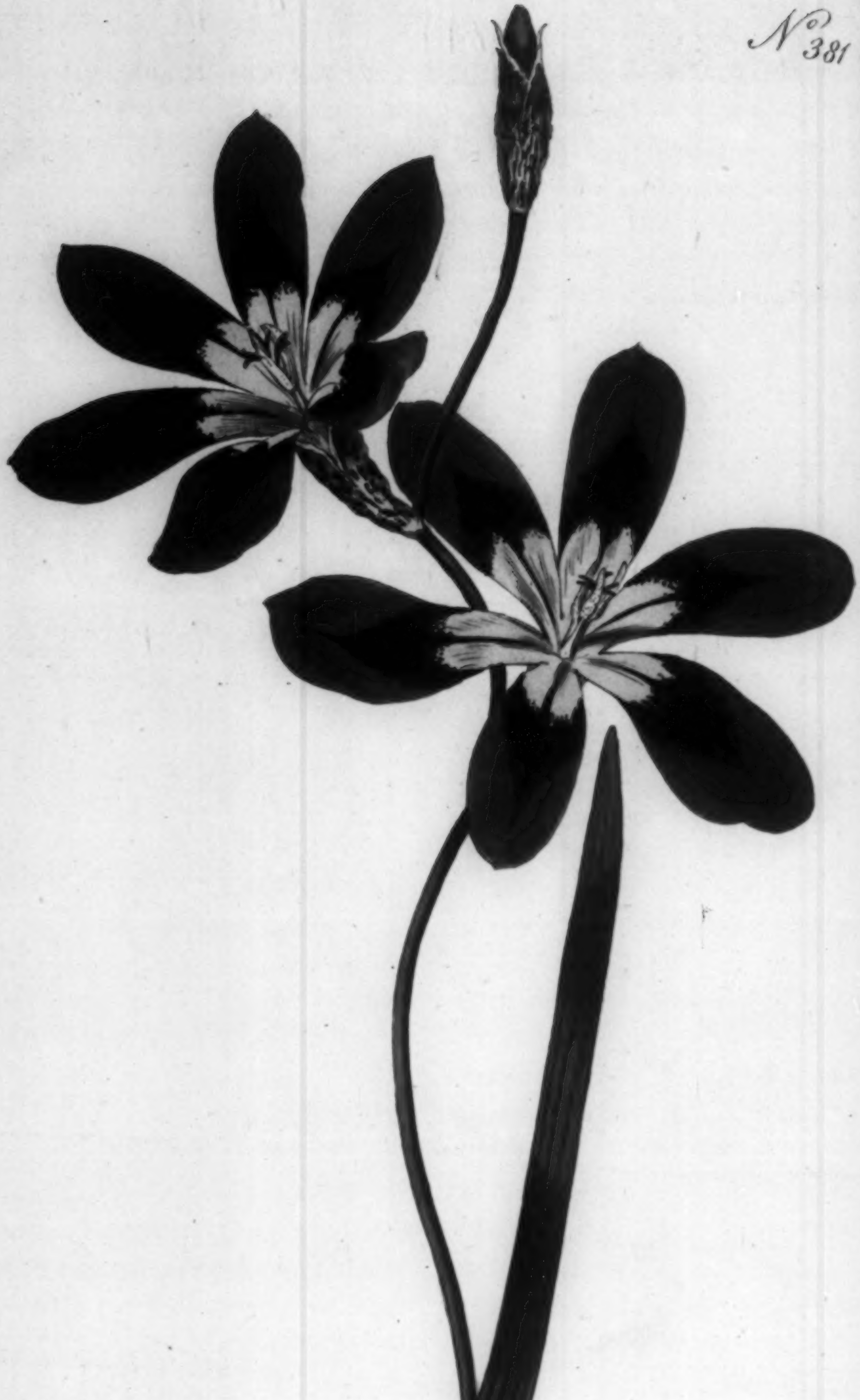

Pub. by Wm. Curtis St. Geo. Creſcent Aug. 1. 1797.

IXIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED IXIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character.

IXIA *tricolor* foliis enſiformibus erectis, ſcapo flexuoſo ſubtrifloro, ſpathis fuſco maculatis, tenuiſſime ſulcato plicatis.

We do not remember ever to have been ſo forcibly ſtruck with the beautiful appearance of a flower, as with that of the preſent Ixia, nor do we recollect any one that can boaſt colours at once ſo various, ſo brilliant, and ſo pleaſing; placed by the ſide of the *Amaryllis formoſiſſima, ſarnienſis, vittata,* the *Ciſtus formoſus, Pelargonium tricolor,* or a hundred other plants of the more beautiful ſorts, the eye would be fixed by this alone.

It is a plant of taller growth than the *Ixia crocata,* the ſtalk riſing to the height of about a foot and a half, the lower half of it is curiouſly enveloped by the foliage, uſually ſimple, round, ſmooth, crooked, ſupporting on its ſummit two or three flowers, ſometimes more, leaves ſword-ſhaped, perfectly ſmooth, extending to the lowermoſt flower; flowers large, ſeſſile, encloſed before they expand in a bivalve membranous ſheath, which, on its lower part particularly, is deeply grooved or plaited, and the whole of it is finely ſpotted; to ſee the ſingularity and beauty of this part, it is neceſſary to uſe a ſmall magnifier: the flowers are ſuperbly brilliant, the baſe of each petal is fine yellow, the middle is marked with a large arrow-ſhaped ſpot of a dark-purple hue, with the appearance of velvet, a line of which runs down through the yellow and terminates before it reaches the bottom of the petal, the remainder of the petal is of a colour difficult to deſcribe (a kind of bright orange) the antheræ are yellow, the ſtigma trifid, each ſegment purpliſh and bifid. Though new to this country, this plant has been known ſome years to the Dutch, we find it in their catalogues under the name of *Ixia ſtellata tricolor;* no doubt they received it from the Cape. This ſpecies is propagated with the ſame eaſe that moſt of the Ixias are, and requires the ſame management,—to be planted in a pot of bog-earth and ſecured from froſt. It has ripened ſeeds with me at Brompton; one capſule contained ten.

IXIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED IXIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character.

IXIA corolla [illegible] infundibuliformi erecta, [illegible] ſub-triflora, petalis luteis [illegible] [illegible].

We do not [illegible] to have been ſo forcibly ſtruck [illegible] a flower, as with that of the [illegible] are excelled by none that can boaſt co- [illegible] placed in the [illegible], the [illegible] other plants of [illegible] would be fixed by this alone.

[illegible] the *Ixia crocata*, the ſtalk [illegible] and a half, the lower half of it is [illegible] round, ſmooth, [illegible] ſupporting [illegible] two or three flowers, ſometimes more, [illegible] generally [illegible] extending to the [illegible] flowers large, [illegible] encloſed before [illegible] ſheath, which, on its lower part [illegible] and the whole of it is [illegible] and beauty [illegible] the flowers are [illegible] is fine yellow, the [illegible] marked with a [illegible] a dark purple [illegible] between the yellow and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] the [illegible] received [illegible] with the ſame [illegible] and [illegible] the ſame [illegible] kind [illegible] [illegible].

N°. 382

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1797.

SILENE ORNATA. DARK-COLOURED CATCHFLY.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricoſus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata coronata ad faucem. *Capſ.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character.

SILENE *ornata* calycibus fructus oblongis carinatis piloſis, petalis bifidis, foliis lanceolatis pubeſcentibus viſcoſis planis, caule viſcido. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 96.

The beauty of this plant conſiſts merely in the colour of its flowers, which is dark red, ſomewhat like that of the Clove pink; the plant itſelf is of rude growth, and requires frequent attention to keep it in order: it grows readily, riſing to the height of about two feet, blows freely during moſt of the ſummer months, and ripens its ſeeds, from which the plant may eaſily be raiſed; but it is moſt commonly propagated by cuttings, which ſtrike freely.

It is firſt deſcribed in the *Hort. Kew.* and has not, to our knowledge, been figured till now; Mr. AITON informs us, that it is a biennial, and was introduced from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, in 1775.

There are few greenhouſes near London in which the plant is not to be met with.

No. 383

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Creſcent Sep. 1. 1797.

GLADIOLUS SECURIGER. COPPER-COLOURED CORN-FLAG.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita tubuloſa ringens. *Stamina* adſcendentia.

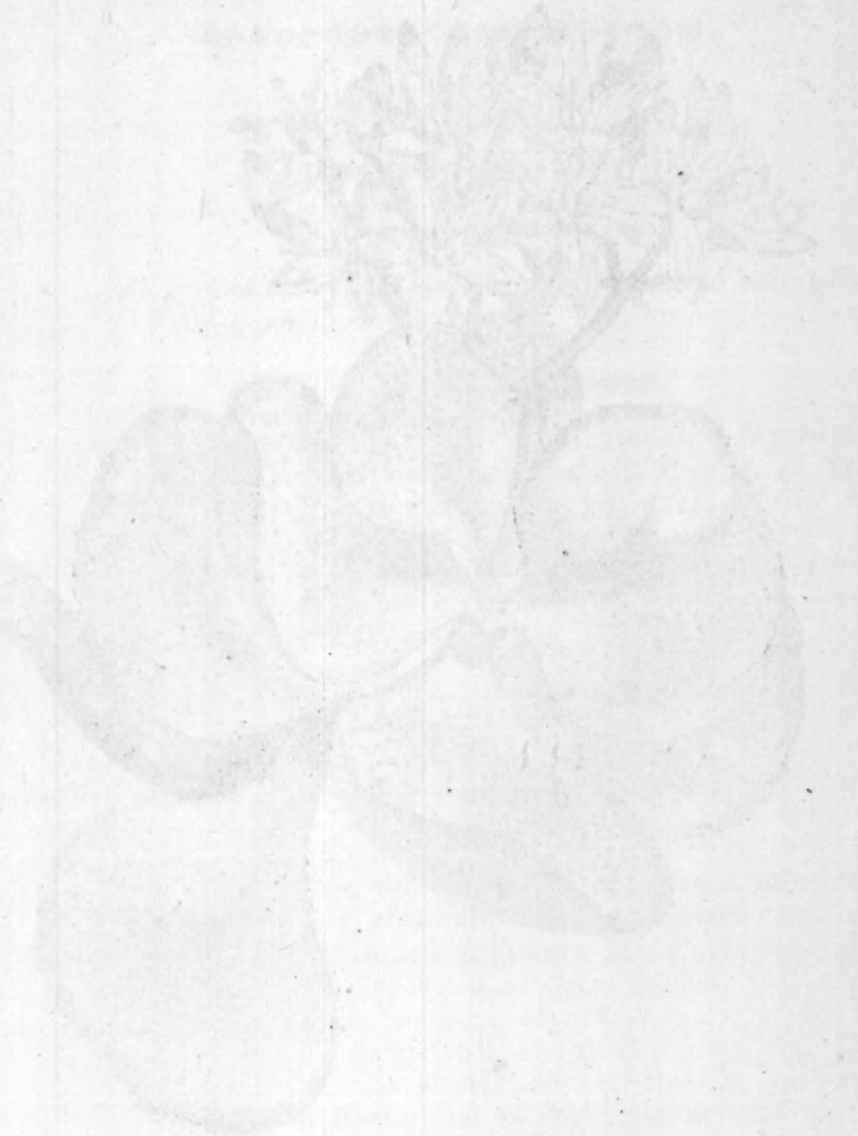
Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *ſecuriger* foliis lineari-enſiformibus planis, fauce labii ſuperioris trilaminato: laminis unguiformibus perpendicularibus, bracteis obtuſis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 65.

The term *ſecuriger* implies the carrying an ax or hatchet; the flower of this Gladiolus bears internally three projecting lamina, or thin plates, which have been fancifully compared to ſo many hatchets; and hence the name *ſecuriger.*

This ſingular ſpecies of Gladiolus, ſo nearly related to ſome of the Ixias, and firſt deſcribed in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced in 1774, by Mr. MASSON.

It flowers in May and June, requires the ſame treatment a Ixias in general, is a free blower, and produces offsets tolerable abundance.



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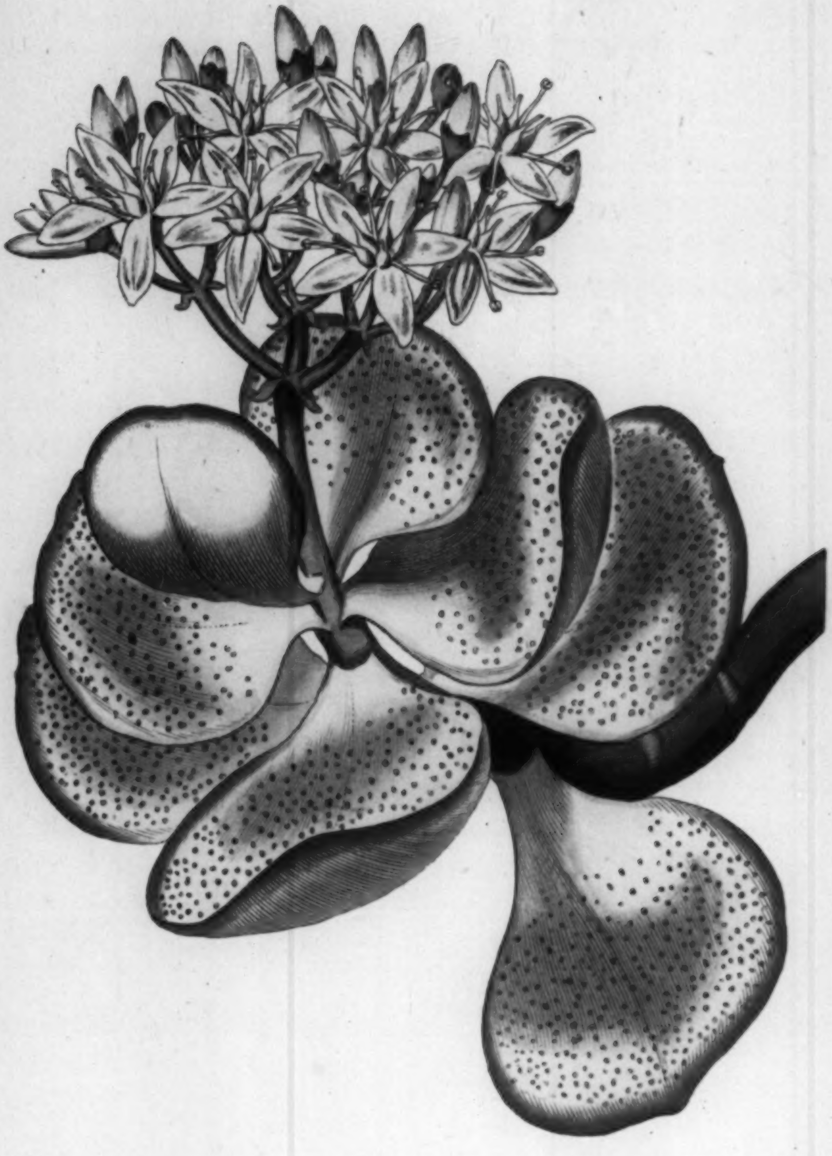

Pub. by Wm. Curtis St. Geo: Creſcent Sep. 1. 1797.

CRASSULA COTYLEDON. TREE CRASSULA.

* *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5. *Squamæ* 5-nectariferæ ad baſin germinis. *Capſ.* 5-polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRASSULA *Cotyledon* foliis ſubrotundis carnoſis ſupra punctatis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 393. *Jacq. Miſcell.* 2. *p.* 295. *t.* 19.

COTYLEDON *arboreſcens* caule ramoſo ſucculento foliis obverſe ovatis emarginatis, marginibus purpureis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

In the habit of this plant, but more eſpecially in its foliage, there exiſts a great ſimilarity to the *Cotyledon orbiculata*, figured *t.* 321 of this work; there will be found however to be a very great difference in the form of their flowers, thoſe of the *Craſſula* reſemble the flowers of a *Sedum*; to which genus, indeed, it has great affinity, but a ſingular trait in this plant is its indiſpoſition to flower: Mr. FAIRBAIRN informs me, that he never ſaw it produce bloſſoms in Chelſea Garden till the preſent ſummer; Mr. MILLER never ſaw it flower, nor does it appear that Mr. AITON ever did. At Chelſea Garden there are ſeveral plants of this ſpecies, ſome of which form ſmall trees; one of thoſe, but not the oldeſt, produced this ſummer ſeveral bunches of flowers, which continued during May and June: in the treatment of theſe plants there has been no variation, they are conſtantly kept in a glaſs-caſe with other ſucculents.

It is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by MILLER in 1739*. Is readily increaſed by cuttings.

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* Ait. Kew.

N.385

Pub. by Wm Curtis St Geo: Creſcent Oct. 1. 1797.

MONSONIA LOBATA. BROAD-LEAVED MONSONIA.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Claſs and Order.

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 15 connata in 5 filamenta. *Stylus* 5-fidus. *Capſ.* 5-cocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis cordatis lobatis dentatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 100.

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis ovato-cordatis ſublobatis, calycibus muticis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 697.

MONSONIA *filia* foliis ſimplicibus cordatis lobatis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 341.

MONSONIA *lobata. Montin. in act. gothob.* 2. *p.* 1. *t.* 1.

In the third volume of this work we have given a figure and account of the *Monſonia ſpecioſa*, to which the preſent ſpecies, in its general habit, bears a great ſimilitude, differing principally in its foliage, which is undivided; the flowers are ſmaller than thoſe of *ſpecioſa*, and more handſome in bud than when open; they are more frequently produced, but require the influence of the ſun to make them expand fully.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Flowers in April and May; requires the ſame treatment and is propagated in the ſame manner as the *ſpecioſa*.

N.º 386

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Creſcent Oct. 1. 1797.

RANUNCULUS PARNASSIFOLIUS. PARNASSIA-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

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Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus 5-phyllus (rarius 3-phyllus). *Petala* 5 (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra ungues ſquamula vel poro mellifero. *Styli* perſiſtentes. *Sem.* incruſtata erecta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *parnaſſifolius* foliis ſubovatis nervoſis lineatis integerrimis petiolatis, floribus umbellatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 515. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 265.

RANUNCULUS montanus graminis parnaſſi folio. *Tournef. Inſt.* 286.

In the autumn of 1796, I received roots of this and ſeveral other rare and curious Alpine plants from Mr. NECKAR DE SAUSSURE, at Geneva, and have been ſo fortunate as to bring the preſent plant to flower with me early in the ſummer of 1797, and to ſhew ſigns of ripening ſome of its ſeeds: it grew with me in a ſmall pot of loam and bog-earth, ſheltered during the winter in a frame.

Mr. AITON* informs us, that this ſpecies was introduced by Meſſrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in 1769, but there is no mention made of its flowering; ſmall indeed is, we believe, the number of Botaniſts who have ſeen this plant in flower, as neither LINNÆUS, MURRAY, or GMELIN, refer to any figure of it; this has proved an additional inducement for us not to let the preſent opportunity ſlip of preſenting to the botanical world a figure of this rare and precious jewel of the Alps.

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* Hort. Kew.

No. 387

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Creſcent Oct. 1. 1797

EPIDENDRUM ALOIDES. ALOE-LEAVED EPIDENDRUM.

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Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *aloifolium* foliis radicalibus oblongis obtuſis ſuperne latioribus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 818. *Spec. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1350.

KANSIJRAM-MARAVARA. *Rheede Malab.* 12. *p.* 17. *t.* 8.

The preſent Epidendrum is figured and deſcribed in RHEEDE's *Hort. Malab.* from whence we learn that it is paraſitical to ſeveral trees in India, but moſt frequently found on the *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

A few years ſince, my friend Mr. VERE, of Kenſington, received this plant from India, by the kindneſs of his neighbour J. DEVAYNES, Eſq. Placed in a pot of earth and plunged in the tan pit of the ſtove, it grew, increaſed, and now flouriſhes, but has not blown: with Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurſerymen, Kenſington, the plant has flowered this ſummer; inſtead of plunging it in the tan, they ſet it on the flue of the ſtove; and to this variation in its treatment, its flowering is perhaps to be attributed.

The leaves of this plant were ſomewhat more than a foot in length, rather fleſhy, and very rigid; they had this ſingularity, at the extremity one-half projected beyond the other, the flowering branch ſprung from the baſe of the leaves and extended to about the ſame length, the flowers grew in a ſpike, ſeventeen or eighteen, moſtly alternate, they appeared to have a ſlight but pleaſing fragrance, the petals were of a dull purple colour marked with deeper ſtripes, their edges white or pale-buff colour, nectary nearly the ſame colour, revolute, trifid, lower ſegment marked about the middle with two yellow tubercles.

It is of more ready growth than paraſitical plants in general, and is increaſed by parting its roots.

No. 388

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1797

OENOTHERA ANOMALA. ANOMALOUS OENOTHERA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capſula* columnaris, infera, 4-locularis. *Semina* nuda, anguloſa, fungoſa.

Specific Character.

OENOTHERA *anomala* caule fruticoſo, foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis, floribus Oenotheræ, fructibus Gauræ.

Seeds of the preſent plant, a native of South-America, were ſent by Profeſſor ORTEGA, of Madrid, to the Marchioneſs of BUTE, in the year 1795, by the name of *Gaura mutabilis:* her Ladyſhip moſt obligingly communicated to us a part of thoſe, and many other rare and curious plants from the ſame country, which in due time will appear in this work.

The plants which we raiſed from ſeed, being ſet in the open ground, periſhed by the ſeverity of the winter 1796-7; one raiſed from a cutting and kept in the greenhouſe was preſerved, and now forms a ſhrub about two feet high, a peculiarity not to be met with either in the Oenothera or Gaura tribes*; but this is not the only peculiarity obſervable in this plant; its fructification affords characters highly eccentric; the bloſſom is, to all appearance, that of an Oenothera, differing merely in the form of its petals, which, when expanded, give to the flower a peculiar ſquareneſs; the ſeed veſſel correſponds equally well with that of a Gaura, containing merely a few more ſeeds; in the time and manner of the flowers expanding it agrees with

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* The *Oenothera fruticoſa*, notwithſtanding its name, not being ſhrubby in the open ground; perhaps it might be ſo in the greenhouſe, where flowering earlier, it might prove a valuable acquiſition.

the Oenothera, excepting that it is later in the evening before the flower opens, ſo late, indeed, that its blowing, unleſs particularly attended to, might eſcape obſervation, before morning it cloſes, changing in decay to a deep rich orange.

In ſtrict propriety, this plant ought, perhaps, to be made a new genus of, according to what is at preſent known of the genera *Oenothera* and *Gaura*; as more ſpecies of each are diſcovered, they may poſſibly be found to run into each other; it is poſſible alſo, that other plants may be found with fructifications ſimilar to the one here figured, in that caſe there will be no heſitation in forming them into a new genus.

Should this plant be found too tender to bear our ordinary froſts in the open air, ſtill, as it readily ripens its ſeeds in ſuch ſituations, it may be raiſed yearly from ſeed, and regarded as a tender annual, as well as a greenhouſe plant.

In the open border it flowers in September, in the greenhouſe more early.

No. 389

Publ. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Nov. 1. 1797

GAURA BIENNIS. BIENNIAL GAURA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus, tubuloſus. *Cor.* 4-petala, aſcendens verſus latus ſuperius. *Drupa* corticoſa, infera, 2-locularis. *Nux* 1 ſperma, 4 angula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GAURA biennis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 358. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2.

LYSIMACHIA Chamænerio ſimilis floridana, foliis nigris punctis, capſulis carinatis in ramulorum cymis. *Pluk. Amalth.* 139. *t.* 428. *f.* 2.

We have here given a repreſentation of the *Gaura biennis*, that its flowers and ſeeds may be contraſted with thoſe of the *Oenothera anomala* figured in the ſame number. The flowers of the Gaura will be found to differ extremely in form and ſituation from thoſe of the Oenothera, yet they agree preciſely in that curious part of their œconomy, opening in the evening; the plant agrees alſo with many ſpecies of that genus, in being a biennial.

The preſent is the only ſpecies of Gaura which, as yet, has been diſcovered; it is a native of North-America, and was introduced to this country in 1762, by that excellent Gardener and truly reſpectable character, Mr. JAMES GORDON, of Mile-End.

This plant, which is of the hardy herbaceous kind, grows to the height of four or five feet, producing many branches, which on their ſummits are thickly covered with white flowers, having roſe-coloured calyces; when expanded they produce a fine effect in the evening, ſo as to juſtify the name given to it*; much of their beauty remains in the morning: it is to be obſerved that each flower opens only once.

It bloſſoms in Auguſt, September, and October, and yields abundance of ſeeds, which, if left to ſcatter themſelves, produce plenty of young plants, and which of a proper age may ſucceſsfully be tranſplanted. Being liable, from its height, to ſuffer from high winds, it is neceſſary early and carefully to ſtick it.

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* Gaura from the Greek γαῦρος, ſuperbus.

GAURA BIENNIS. BIENNIAL GAURA.

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Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Petala* 4, adscendentia versus latus superius. *Drupa* corticosa, infera, 4-locularis. *Nux* 1-sperma, 4 angula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GAURA biennis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p.* 358. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* [illegible]

LYSIMACHIA Chamænerio similis, floridana, foliis nigris punctis, cujus semina [illegible] ramulorum cymis. *Pluk. Amalth.* 139. [illegible]

We have had given a representation of the GAURA *biennis*, that its flowers and fruit may be contrasted with those of the OENOTHERA *biennis* [illegible] The flowers of the GAURA will be found to differ materially in form and situation from those of the OENOTHERA, yet they agree precisely in that curious part of their economy, opening in the evening; the plant agrees also with many [illegible] the genus, in being a biennial.

The GAURA is the only [illegible] which we have, has been [illegible] a native of North America, and was introduced [illegible] and [illegible] OTHERGILL, of Mile-End.

[illegible]

N°. 390

Pub by W. Curtis, St Geo: Creſcent Nov. 1. 1797.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA. PURPLE MAGNOLIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Capſulæ* bivalves imbricatæ. *Semina* baccata pendula.

Specific Character.

MAGNOLIA *purpurea* floribus hexapetalis, petalis extus purpureis.

There is a magnificence about the plants of this genus which renders them unſuitable ſubjects of repreſentation in a work the ſize of ours; nor would it have been in our power to have given a figure of this new and beautiful ſpecies, differing ſo materially from all the others in the colour of its flowers, had we not fortunately been favoured by the Counteſs of COVENTRY with a ſmall plant of it, about a foot high, which flowered with her Ladyſhip in town; we have ſince ſeen much larger plants with proportionate flowers.

It is a native of China, and is reported to have firſt flowered in the collection of the Duke of PORTLAND, at Bulſtrode; is regarded as a greenhouſe plant, and moſt probably will be found hardy enough with a little ſhelter to bear the cold of our winters.

In a conſervatory, when in a flouriſhing ſtate, it will flower during moſt of the ſummer, and is increaſed without much difficulty by layers and cuttings.

Deſcription: Stalk ſhrubby, round, green, marked with whitiſh dots; leaves from three to nine inches long, and from one and a half to four broad, ſtanding on footſtalks of a yellowiſh colour, ovate, running out to a ſharp point, narrowed towards the baſe, ſlightly downy; flower about the ſize of a middling tulip, without ſcent, cupping ſomewhat in the ſame way, rarely fully expanding, at leaſt in the greenhouſe; petals ſix in number, ovate, rather fleſhy, the three outermoſt expanding more than the three innermoſt, all of a purple hue on the outſide, baſe, midrib, and veins of a deeper hue, here and there gaſhed; calyx compoſed of three leaves, which are very ſhort, ſpreading, and turning down a little, of a pale green colour; ſtamina very numerous, filaments ſcarcely perceivable, antheræ oblong, fleſhy, with two cells opening inwardly; piſtilla numerous, forming a conical head, riſing above the ſtamina, compoſed of numerous ſhort ſtyles placed cloſe together, one above another, of a purple hue.

N.° 391

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Creſcent Dec. 1, 1797.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. COMMON PHILADELPHUS, OR MOCK-ORANGE.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4 ſ. 5-partitus, ſuperus. *Petala* 4 ſ. 5. *Capſ.* 4 ſ. 5-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHILADELPHUS *coronarius* foliis ſubdentatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 460. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 155.

SYRINGA alba, ſive Philadelphus Athenæi. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 398.

FRUTEX coronarius. *Cluſ. Hiſt. p.* 55. *f.* 1.

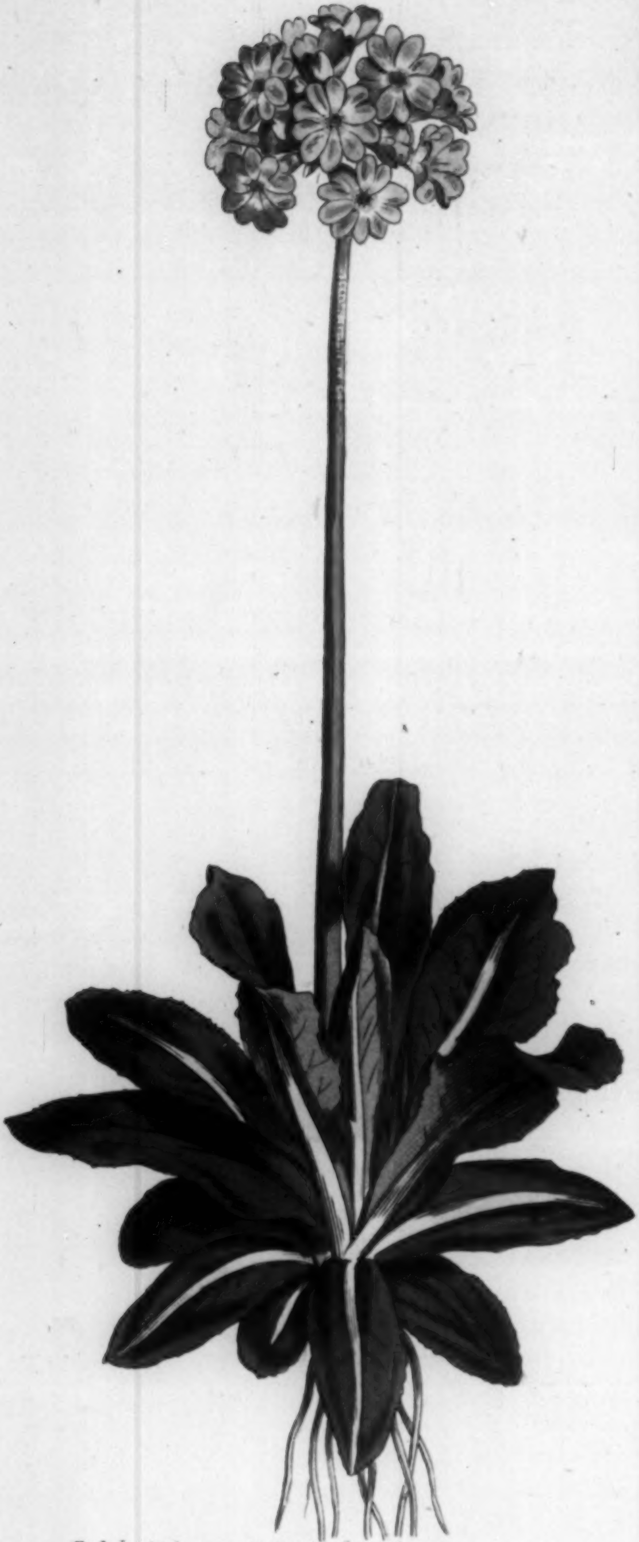
The *Philadelphus coronarius* is one of the moſt common ſhrubs of our gardens, and known to moſt perſons by the name of *Mock-orange*, the bloſſoms in point of ſcent being ſuppoſed to have ſome affinity with thoſe of the orange; in our account of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or *Lilac*, *p.* 183, the reader will find ſome curious obſervations on the ſcent of theſe flowers, by old GERARD, which are there by miſtake attributed to the Lilac; this the reader is requeſted to correct and pardon. To prevent ſimilar miſtakes in future, it will be neceſſary to ceaſe applying the term *Syringa* to this plant altogether.

This ſhrub is hardy, and readily propagated by ſuckers; it uſually flowers in May, but it is only in ſeaſons unuſually mild and favourable, that its bloſſoms and foliage are ſeen in perfection, as they are very apt to be disfigured by the cold winds which, more or leſs, prevail at that time; it is only when gently forced that its beauty is fully diſplayed, and for that purpoſe it is a ſhrub often uſed.

It was cultivated by GERARD in 1597. CLUSIUS obſerves, that he never ſaw it in a wild ſtate, nor had he been able to determine whether it was known to the ancients; LINNÆUS ſeems to have had his doubts as to its original place of growth, by putting "Habitat Veronæ" with a quere; MILLER ſays, where it naturally grows is uncertain; Mr. AITON deſcribes it as a native of the South of Europe.

A dwarf variety of it is mentioned by authors, which has little to recommend it; and another with variegated foliage, which is apt to become wholly green. The leaves, as authors have obſerved, taſte like cucumber.

N.º 392



Pub by W Curtis S.t Geo Crescent Dec 1 1797.

PRIMULA LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED PRIMULA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *longifolia* foliis ſpathulatis, denticulatis, utrinque nudis, poſt floreſcentiam elongatis, erectiuſculis; umbella erecta, multiflora.

The plant here figured we received, about three years ſince, from Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Nurſerymen, Kenſington, to whom it had been recently ſent from France by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman, near Paris, but without any information as to its original place of growth.

We have found it to be a very hardy perennial ſpecies, bearing a great affinity to the *Primula farinoſa*, but differing from it in many eſſential points both of foliage and flowers.

The leaves differ in form, colour, and mode of growth: when fully grown, taking two plants of an equal degree of luxuriance, they are twice the length of thoſe of *farinoſa*; indeed, from their unuſual length, when fully grown, which they are not when in flower, proportioned to the ſize of the plant, we have thought that the term *longifolia* might well ſerve as its trivial name. They are not mealy, the under ſide being as green as the upper; and they have a greater tendency to grow upright, the ſcapus is ſhorter and thicker, the flowers form a ſimilar umbel; but each individual bloſſom is ſmaller, and in point of colour much leſs brilliant: upon the whole, though ſuperior in ſize, it is inferior to the *farinoſa* in beauty.

It flowers early in May; is a plant of ready growth; will ſucceed either in the pot or the open border, guarding it from the ſun in ſummer, and from ſevere froſt and too much wet in winter; is propagated by parting its roots, either in September or the beginning of March.

We have found it very liable to be injured by the Aphis Plant-Louſe or Blighter.

PRIMULA LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED PRIMULA.

* * *

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. Corollæ tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *longifolia* foliis lanceolatis, denticulatis, utrinque nudis, post florescentiam elongatis, suberectis; umbella erecta, multiflora.

The plant here figured we received, about three years since, from Messrs. Grimwood and Co. Nurserymen, Kensington, to whom it had been recommended from France by Mr. [illegible], Nurseryman, near Paris, but without any information as to its original place of growth.

We have found it to be a very hardy perennial species, bearing a great affinity to the *Primula farinosa*, but differing from it in many respects, [illegible] and flowers.

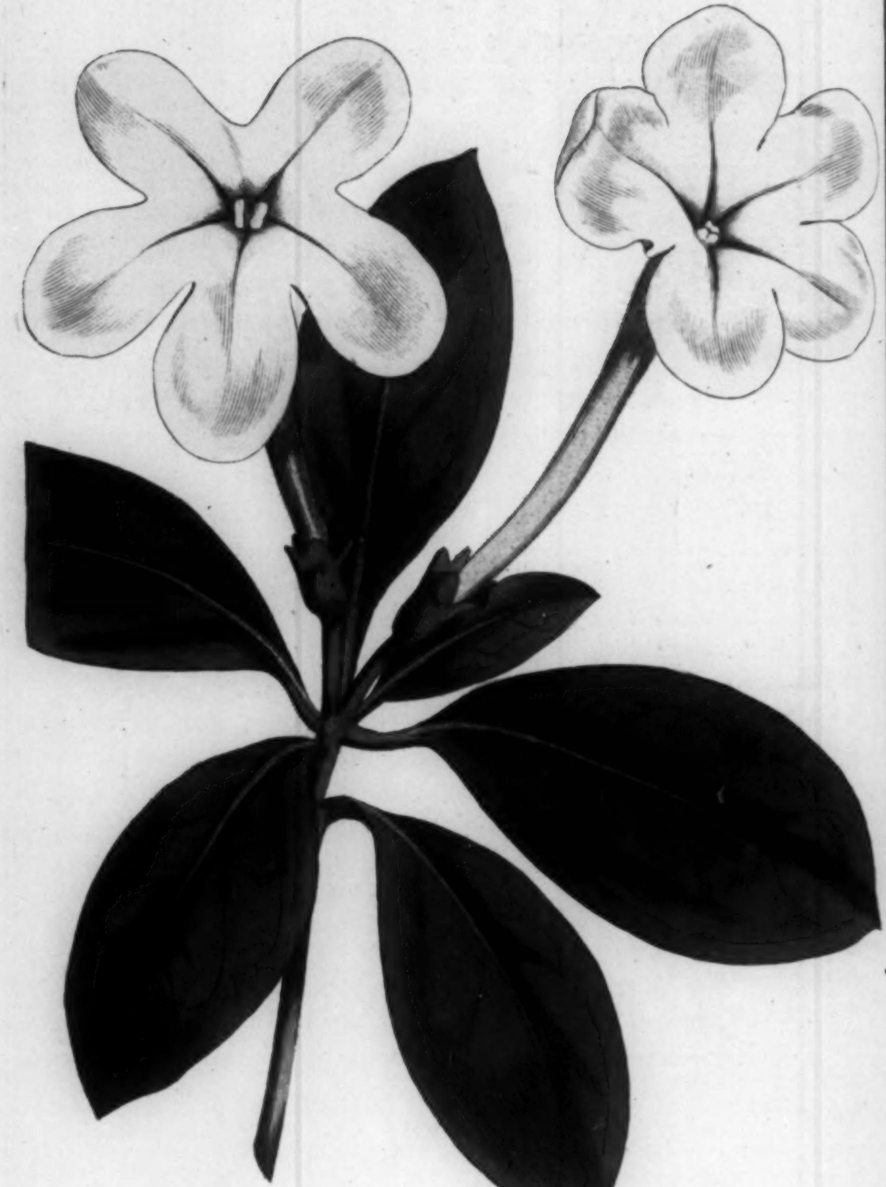
The leaves [illegible] growing when [illegible] grown, [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] twice the [illegible] length, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the beginning of May.

We have found it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

N.° 393



Pub by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1797.

BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA. AMERICAN BRUNFELSIA.

✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus, anguſtus. *Corollæ* tubus longiſſimus. *Capſ.* unilocularis, polyſperma: conceptaculo carnoſo maximo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRUNFELSIA	*americana* foliis ellipticis, acuminatis, petiolis longioribus, corollæ tubo erecto, ſimbo integro. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p.* 929. *Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 231. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 340. *Swartz. Obſ. Botan. p.* 90. *t.* 4. *fig.* 2.
BRUNFELSIA	flore albo, fructu croceo molli. *Plum. Gen.* 12. *ic.* 65.
CATESBÆA?	fruticoſa, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floribus ſingularibus. *Brown Jam.* 141.

PLUMIER gave to this genus of plants the name of *Brunfelſia*, in honour of OTHO BRUNFELSIUS, who at a very early period, 1530, publiſhed figures of plants in wood, which have been generally admired for their ſuperior excellence.

Till lately the preſent plant was conſidered as the only known ſpecies, but another has lately been added by Prof. SWARTZ, who informs us that the *Brunfelſia americana* inhabits the mountainous parts of Jamaica, where it forms a tree from ten to fifteen feet high; in his *Obſerv. Botan.* he gives a minute deſcription of it, and obſerves that the flowers are extremely fragrant. It was late in the preſent ſummer, when we ſaw the plant here figured flowering in Mr. COLVILL's tan-ſtove; its fragrance to us was ſcarcely perceptible: its bloſſoms are large and ſhewy, about the ſize of thoſe of the *Allamanda cathartica* figured *tab.* 338, but of a much paler yellow, inclining to ſulphur colour; theſe are produced during moſt of the ſummer months, and frequently in pairs.

This ſhrub has long been cultivated in this country*; Mr. MILLER deſcribes it in his Dictionary; in LINNÆUS's works, ſo late even as MURRAY's edition of the *Syſt. Veg.* it ſtands under the claſs *Pentandria.*

It is uſually increaſed by layers and cuttings.

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* By MILLER in 1739.

BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA. AMERICAN BRUNFELSIA.

[illegible]

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

[illegible] Caps. [illegible]

BRUNFELSIA [illegible]

BRUNFELSIA [illegible]

CAPRARIA [illegible]

[illegible] who at a very [illegible] which [illegible] their native situations.

[illegible] known [illegible]

[illegible] and the learned [illegible]

This Shrub has [illegible] been [illegible] to this country. Mr. MILLER described it in his Dictionary [illegible] edition of [illegible]

It is [illegible] propagated [illegible] and cuttings.

[illegible]

No 394

Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan 1. 1798

LYCHNIS ALPINA. ALPINE LYCHNIS.

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Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: *Limbo* ſub-bifido. *Capſula* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *alpina*, petalis bifidis, floribus tetragynis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 117.

SILENE floribus in capitulum congeſtis. *Hall. Helv.* 376.

Of this genus there are many ſpecies cultivated for ornament; to the number of theſe we add the one here figured, a native of the mountainous countries of moſt parts of Europe, and which at a future period may poſſibly be found wild in ſome unexplored part of this kingdom.

It is chiefly to the decoration of rock-work, that this diminutive ſpecies is applicable; for that purpoſe it has all the deſirable requiſites, being hardy, of ready growth, and forming a thick tuft of foliage, from which ariſe numerous flowering ſtems, four to ſix inches high, ſuſtaining heads of flowers rather large in proportion to the plant, of a lively red colour, theſe appear in May, continue about three weeks, and are followed by ſeed-veſſels with us, which contain abundance of ripe ſeeds; by theſe the plant may eaſily be propagated, it may alſo be increaſed by parting its roots, ſpring or autumn.

All plants kept in pots require to be regularly watered in dry weather; we have not found this Lychnis require an unuſual quantity, though MILLER was of that opinion.

LYCHNIS ALPINA. ALPINE LYCHNIS.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata; *Limbo* sub-bifido. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *alpina*, petalis bifidis, floribus tetragynis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 435. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 117.*

SILENE floribus in corymbum congestis. *Hall. Hist. 376.*

Of this genus there are many species cultivated for ornament; to the number of which we may add the one here figured, a native of the mountainous countries of most parts of Europe, and which at a future period may perhaps be found wild in some unexplored part of our kingdom.

It is chiefly for the decoration of rock-work, that this diminutive species is applicable; for that purpose it has all the desirable requisites, being hardy, of ready growth, and forming a thick tuft of foliage, from which arise numerous flowering stems, four to six inches high, sustaining heads of flowers rather large in proportion to the plant, of a lively red colour, these appear in May, continue about three weeks, and are followed by seed-vessels, which contain abundance of ripe seeds; by these the plant may easily be propagated, it may also be increased by parting its roots, spring or autumn.

All plants kept in pots require to be regularly watered in dry weather; we have ever found this Lychnis require an unusual quantity, though [illegible] of that species.

No. 395

Pub by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Jan 1 1798

SALVIA INDICA. INDIAN SAGE.

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Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla inæqualis. *Filamenta* tranſverſe pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *indica* foliis cordatis, lateribus ſublobatis; ſummis ſeſſilibus, verticillis ſubnudis remotiſſimis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 69. *Mant.* 318. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 41.

HORMINUM hirſutum flore violaceo punctis aureis notato. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *ſ.* 11. *t.* 13. *f.* 16.

SCLAREA indica floribus variegatis. *Tourn. Inſt.* 179.

Though a native of India, as its name implies, this magnificent ſpecies of ſage is found to be a hardy herbaceous plant, requiring, indeed, a little extraordinary care to be taken of it in ſevere winters; we have had it flower in great perfection in a large garden pot, but it will ſucceed as well, or better, in the open border, where it will grow to the height of four or five feet, and produce during the months of June and July abundance of flowers, ſingularly and beautifully marked.

It may be increaſed by parting its roots in the autumn or ſpring, and alſo by ſeeds; the latter we have found to be but ſparingly produced in our garden at Brompton, though we conſider it as peculiarly ſavourable to the ſeeding of plants.

The beauty of tall plants, like the preſent, depends greatly on the pains taken in ſticking them; this buſineſs in general is not ſufficiently attended to, being frequently deferred till it becomes a matter of neceſſity rather than of choice; we would therefore recommend it to our readers to ſet about it early, ſoon after the plant emerges from the ground, eſpecially in reſpect to all thoſe which are furniſhed with tendrils, or have twining ſtalks; the due execution of this work requires judgment, and will admit the diſplay of ſome taſte.

It appears that Mr. MILLER cultivated this Sage at Chelſea, in the year 1731, and yet even now it is a plant rarely ſeen in gardens.

SALVIA INDICA. INDIAN SAGE.

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Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla inæqualis. Filamenta transverse pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *indica* foliis cordatis, lateribus [illegible] lamina [illegible] foliolis, verticillis [illegible] [illegible]. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr.* p. 60. [illegible] *Ait. Kew.* v. 1. p. 41.

HORMINUM [illegible] flore violaceo punctis aureis notato. [illegible] 2. [illegible] 13.

SCLAREA [illegible] floribus variegatis. *Tourn. Inst.* 179.

Though a native of [illegible] tant species of [illegible] flowering, [illegible] winters; we have had it flower in great perfection in the garden pot, but it will succeed as well, or better, in the open border, where it will grow to the height of four or five feet, and produce during the months of [illegible] and July abundance of flowers, [illegible] marked.

It may be increased by parting its roots in autumn or spring, and also by seeds; [illegible]

[illegible]

N.º 3

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Creſcent Jan. 1. 1798.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SPECTABILE. SHEWY FIG-MARIGOLD.

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Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa, linearia. *Capſula* carnoſa, infera, polyſperma.

Specific Character.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *ſpectabile*, foliis perſoliatis, longiſſimis, glaucis, punctatis, integerrimis, triquetris, apice ſubulatis, caule lignoſo adſcendente. *Haworth. Meſemb. p.* 385.

Mr. HAWORTH, in his obſervations on the genus Meſembryanthemum, gives to this ſpecies the name of *ſpectabile*, its bloſſoms being uncommonly ſhewy.

Of this tribe there are ſpecies whoſe flowers are ſuperior in ſize and brilliancy of colour to the preſent, whoſe leaves are more remarkable for the ſingularity of their form, yet in point of ornament, this, perhaps, is of all other the moſt deſirable, as it continues to produce its fine large purple flowers during the whole of the ſummer, is of ready growth, and raiſed without difficulty from cuttings.

It has been introduced to this country within theſe few years, moſt probably from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON.

To Mr. HAWORTH's deſcription of the foliage we have only to add, that the leaves ſometimes throw out internally a tooth near their extremities, as is ſhewn in our figure.